The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1887. NO. 3

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

Beaver attended the inauguration but he did'nt take part in the dance.

Governor Curtin announces that he will write a history of his life. A book of the Ex-Governor's adventures and experiences would be exceedingly interesting. And should the Gov. put in his book all the jokes we have heard him tell, it would be interesting and funny.

Old Bismark has let out a warlike growl in the German Reichstag. The old fellow would like to chaw up France between beer drinks, instead of pretzels. Bismark hates France and France hates Bismark. There wont be peace until the late war between the two great nations is fought over again.

The Democrats of both Houses of the State Legislature held a caucus and agreed upon Senator Wolverton, of Northumberland as the candidate to receive the empty honors of a Democratic vote for a United States Senator. The names placed in nomination were Wolverton, Wallace. Wright and Conley. The first received 46 votes; the second, 14; the third, 4, and the fourth, 2 votes.

The Boston Herald remarks: When the Democratic House of Representatives passes a pension bill appropriating $76,000,000 for the year—more than the entire expenses of the Government before the war—all for Federal soldiers and their representatives, it is high time to cease talking of Democrats as "rebels" or enemies of the government. But that political "property will never do service in another campaign.

The REPORTER may be allowed to add that when the public debt is being reduced at the rate of 7 to 9 millions, it don't look as if a democratic administration would ruin the country.

A French mechanic named Thimion, after serving his five years in the artillery, has taken a patent under the patronage of Colonel de Baugh for a new mitrailleuse. He claims for the weapon—and the first experiments have given weight to the assertions— that when the projectile strikes, it takes fire, breaks the obstacle, and then continuing its course throws out a certain number of balls in proportion to its size, and the same number is sent out backward and forward. In the final explosion it launches 120 balls. If the explosion fails the projectile can never be examined by the enemy. Any attempt would produce frightful slaughter. The inventor alone has the secret of safely handling and opening it.

From all accounts Gov. Beaver's inauguration was quite imposing. The inauguration committee had spared neither pains or money to make the event the grandest inaugural ever had in Pennsylvania. Besides 6,000 members of the National Guard there will be a large number of political and other organizations in line. Before the dawn of to morrow nearly all the state troops will have arrived. Major General Hartranft and staff will have headquarters at the Lochiel hotel. The work of decorating the house of representatives is being done by Philadelphia artists. The display of fireworks which will take place in the evening is in charge of a celebrated pyrotechnist of the same city, and will be made from Hargest's island. The selection of aids and other arrangements for the procession have been made.

"Coal Oil Johnny," who created such a sensation during the petroleum craze by throwing his suddenly acquired wealth around with a lavish hand, was committed to the county jail at Burlington, N. J., the other day as a common tramp. By a sudden stroke of luck this man, John M'Nulty, became enormously rich soon after the discovery of petroleum. But it was a combination of fool and money, and their companionship didn't last long. He threw money around everywhere, spent thousands of dollars in gifts to people whom he fancied. His money was soon gone, and then even those whom he lavished his money on refused to assist him. He has earned a a precarious living ever since, until now he sleeps in a common cell, without money, home or friends. His case, however, is not the only one of the kind. The New York *Times* tells of a man in that city whose name would have been good on a check for $2,000,000 not long ago but who is now so much reduced in circumstances that he waited two hours in the back office of a Wall street broker one day last week to get an opportunity to borrow $10 from a man who used to be his clerk. Speculation had brought him to poverty and made his former clerk a millionaire, all within a year or two. Such, it may be added, is the mutability of things mutable on this mundane sphere.

A USEFUL OFFICIAL.

Attorney General Cassidy's report of the business of his office during his term has been prepared for submission to the Legislature. It shows that since he entered upon his official duties, successful suits have been instituted against corporations which resisted the payment of State taxes involving $700,000. Of this amount the Attorney General received as commissions $20,000, 5 per cent on $560,000. The remainder of the commissions went into the treasury which is entitled to all over $7,000 a in any year.

PIGEONS CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A telegram dated Tyrone, Jan. 10, says that on Oct. 9 Henry Wagner of Boston sent by steamer nine carrier pigeons to London, where they were given their freedom and the whole number started on their long journey across the Atlantic. Up to this time the owner has received three of the birds. One of them went direct to Boston, one of them was captured near New York and the third was found on the summit of the Alleghany mountains in an exhausted condition by a man who picked it up and took it to his house and warmed and fed it. On the wing was found the following: If this bird is caught or shot notify Henry Wagner, Boston, Mass. This is one of the longest flies on record.

The Department of Agriculture estimates of the area products and value of corn, wheat and oats for permanent record are completed. The official work of the year has been thoroughly reviewed with the aid of State co-operation, and all available data of crop production and the aggregates are substantially those recently reported.

The corn crop in round numbers, aggregates 1,665,000 bushels, grown on 75,000,000 acres, and has a farm value of $610,000,000. The yield is 22 bushels less than last year. There is an increase of area of over 3 per cent, and a decrease in product of over 14 per cent, while the average price has increased 12 per cent. or from 32.8 cents to 36.6 cents per bushel.

The aggregate product of wheat is 457,000,000 bushels, from an area of nearly 37,000,000 acres having a farm value of $314,000,000. The average value is 68 7 cents per bushel, against 77.1 for the previous crop, and 64.5 cents for the great crop of 1884. This is 35 per cent, reduction from the average value between 1870 and 1880. The yield of the spring wheat centers is better than was expected early in the season, and on the Pacific coast much worse. The general average for winter and spring wheat is nearly 12.4 bushels per acre.

The product of oats is nearly 11.4 bushels, 2,000,000 less than last year, from an area of over 23,000,000 acres producing a value of $186,000,000. The average yield is 26.4 bushels, against 27.6 last year. The averege value is 29.8 cents per bushel; last year, 28.5 cents per bushel.

The *Patriot* says Attorney General Cassidy's prosecution of the Commonwealth suits against the coal and trunk line pools came to an end Saturday, and the responsibility for a continuation or suspense of the raid goes as a legacy to the new law officer of the State. The examiners and lawyers interested in the cause met at 10 o'clock in the morning in parlor "C" of the Continental hotel, Philad., for the last time. Mr. Cassidy after a few matters were settled. made formal announcement of the closing of his case and said. "We have come to the point where we shall not call any more testimony. In view of the fact that my official term will expire on the swearing in of my sccessor on next Tuesday it is even manifest that were the case closed, I would not have the time, or or rather the opportunity to argue it. It therefore seems reasonable and proper that we should submit the testimony we have to the incoming attorney general that he may decide whether he will go on and take further testimony or proceed to argument with the testimony already presented. I, therefore ask the Examiners to suspend taking further testimony until they receive notice from the new Attorney General." After this statement Mr. Cassidy went among the lawyers and bade them an affectionate farewell, and while everybody was in a good humor and harmony prevailed all around, the party separated, and so, for the time at least, an end came to the battle of the state officers against corporate power.

The state of Pennsylvania has now passed entirely under Republican control, with Gov. Beaver from our own county as chief magistrate. We believe it is Gov. Beaver's desire to BE GOVERNOR, and if it is from what we know of his disposition the machine politicians will find it a little up-hill to run him and his administration. If Gen. Beaver can give us as clean an administration—and he can—as Gov. Pattison did, he will do well, and leave the office like his predecessor, with the respect of honest people of all parties. Let Gov. Beaver keep an eye to the people's interests and discard men who boss the machine

Indiana, New Jersey and New York have been in a sad predicament over the election of a U. S. Senator. In Indiana the excitement has been up to a fever heat, likewise in New Jersey. In both these states the Democrats have a majority of one or two on joint ballot, but the Republicans have been plotting to overcome this by revolutionary methods, so often resorted to by them when in a pinch. What the outcome will be in these two commonwealths is difficult to predict.

In New York the quarrel is confined to the Republican factions, and the Democrats are mere lookers on, with a desire to elect Conkling, if a lift can be had from the Republicon side it would require only 15 Republican members with the Democrats to elect Conkling.

A gigantic scheme for the general reorganization of all the coal miners and mine laborers of the United States under one banner is now being accomplished by the Knights of Labor. It will be the most powerful and far-extending association of miners ever known in this country, is expected eventually to absorb and supersede the present organizations among that class of workmen. The scheme originated in the mind of William H. Bailey, a member of the General Executive Board of the Knights, and has been entertained by him for twenty years past. Mr. Powderly and the other members of the General Board have authorized the present plan and every indication points to its fulfilment.

Fourteen States and five Territories are now embraced in the organization, and future developments may extend its scope still further. All the mining sections of this State, both of anthracite and bituminous coal, have been thoroughly though quietly canvassed within the last three months except the Connelsville coke region, and the men in that locality will be organized during the coming week. The bituminous coal fields of Cumberland, Pocahontas and Elk Garden, in Maryland and West Virginia, have been secretly visited by special committees within the past ten days and the work of organization there is said to be nearly completed. In two of the far Western Territories no organization has yet been perfected, but they are included in the great project and, it is understood, will be attended to in the near future.

The whole organization will be known as the National District Assembly No. 135 of Miners and Mine-Laborers of America.

Gov. Beaver's first official act was to send to the Senate, on Tuesday, the following appointments:

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stone, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Ex-Judge Kirkpatrick, Attorney General.

D. H. Hastings, Adjutant General.

Miss Van Zant, of Chicago, wants to marry the condemned anarchist Spies. Well, who cares. Her aunt in Pittsburg from whom she expected to inherit $300-000, says she shall now not have a cent.

Virginia reports a volcano which has thrown rocks around.

Sunset Cox is sick with pneumonia.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Things are again looking a little warlike in Europe. Several Germans in England have received telegrams from the German Consulate in London requesting them to be prepared to return to Germany at twenty-four hours' notice and aeport for duty at their respective military headquarters.

The Austrian Government continues to hasten its preparations for war. Instructions have been issued instructing the Red Cross Soicety to raise the staffs of the hospitals under its management to their full strength, and to quadruple the number of beds in those institutions. Large contracts have been made for provisions, deliverable to the War Department in March. The railway officials which were recently summoned to consult with the Government respecting the transportation of troops in the event of a mobilizing of the army have just reported that the preparations then decided upon have been completed.

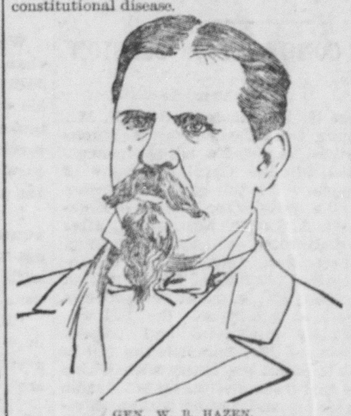
On Monday convicted Boodle Alderman Arthur J. McQuade was taken from the Toombs prison a few minutes after 1 o'clock by two deputy sheriffs, who accompanied him in a coach to the Grand Central Depot, where the party took the train for Sing Sing prison. McQuade's brother Barney was one of the party.

The prisoner, on arrival at Sing Sing, was delivered to the prison authorities and will be set to work in the laundry department to-morrow. There are several other boodle aldermen to be tried yet.

GEN. HAZEN DEAD.

The Chief of the Signal Service Expires Suddenly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, died here of diabetis coma at 8 o'clock last evening. Gen. Hazen had suffered from diabetis for some years, but of late, having improved in health and strength, hopes were entertained of his complete recovery. At the reception to the diplomatic corps, given by the president last Thursday night, he took a severe cold, causing him to keep his bed on Friday. On Saturday he was up and reported himself much better, saying he would go to his office on Monday. Sunday morning his physician, Dr. P. F. Harvey, U. S. A., was summoned to see him soon after daylight. He found an alarming change in Gen. Hazen's condition, suggesting a poisoning of the blood from his constitutional disease.



GEN. W. B. HAZEN.

Gen. Hazen was born at West Hartford, Vt., on the 27th of September, 1830. In 1851 he was appointed a cadet in the military academy at West Point, and graduated in 1855. In September 1861 he took command of the Forty-first Ohio regiment and served with distinction to the close of the war, when he was in command of the Fifteenth army corps. Gen. Hazen was appointed chief signal officer in December 1880, succeeding Gen. Myer.

Mrs. Hazen and her only son are now in Paris, where they have been for several months.

PENSION MATTERS.

Two Important Bills Passed by the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting a pension of $12 per month to indigent soldiers.

Mr. Matson, of Indiana, explained that the bill was for the relief of dependant parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are disabled and dependant upon their own labor for support. He said the first section of the bill merely changed the evidence required by the pension office, and would not cost the government more than $50,000 annually; that the total number of persons who would be benefited by the second section was estimated at 33,105, and the annual cost to the government would not reach $6,000,000.

After debate, pro and con, the bill was passed. Yeas, 179; nays, 76.

The bill provides that parents of deceased soldiers, in cases where there are no widows or minor children, shall only be required to show that they are without other present means of support than their own manual labor, and that this being done they and all persons who served three months or more in any war in which the United States has been engaged, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom and are not incapacitated for the performance of labor sufficient to earn support, shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners and be entitled to $12 per month, such pensions to commence upon the filing of application in the pension office.

The act does not apply to persons under political disability.

Mr. Eldridge (Mich.) moved that the rules be suspended and the house concur in the senate amendment to the Mexican pension bill. Mr. Bragg opposed the bill because it proposed a service pension. He also gave his reason for voting against the bill which the house had just passed. He thought it should be entitled a bill "to pension the rubbish of the army of the United States, and to revive the business of the agents." It covered every substitute, every bounty jumper and every scalawag that went into the army.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bragg's remarks the rules were suspended and the senate amendment to the Mexican pension bill was concurred in.

The bill will now be sent to the president for his approval. It provides that a pension of $8 a month shall be paid to all surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States, who being duly enlisted and who served sixty days with the army or navy in Mexico, or on the coasts, or en route thereto, in war with that nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, provided that such widows have not remarried; provided, that every such officer, enlisted man or widow who is or may become 62 years of age, or is or may become, subject to any disability equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rules of age or disability or dependency herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding the late rebellion against the authority of the United States. Section 4,716, Revised Statutes, is repealed so far as it relates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

Canada All Upset.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—An Ottawa special to The Herald says: The greatest excitement prevails here over an official announcement that parliament has been dissolved and that a general election will be held on Feb. 22. Sir John A. Macdonald is afraid to face another session. Each of the provinces has pronounced itself Liberal at provincial elections except Manitoba and British Columbia, and the defeat of the government is certain. Since he came into favor, eight years ago, Macdonald has increased the national debt $120,000,000, or 72 per cent.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Vanditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1887,

at 1:30 o'clock p. m., the following property, to wit:

All those three certain tracts or pieces of land lying and being in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa.:

No. 1. One thereof containing 433 acres more or less, surveyed on a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James T. Hale.

No. 2. One other thereof for the same number of acres, viz: 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant granted to Samuel Linn.

No. 3. One other thereof containing the same number of acres, namely, 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant to James McManus all of which tracts of land adjoin each other and are situate on and near the waters of Beech Creek in the township and county aforesaid, excepting and reserving out of the last three tracts fifty acres heretofore agreed to be sold to Jonathan Walker, by Peter M. Housel, a former owner of said premises. This reservation not to include the timber trees growing and being upon said fifty acres on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1861, with all the right to enter and cut the same.

Also all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of in to or out of the following described tracts of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, aforesaid described as follows to wit:

No. 4. One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Joseph Morris, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

No. 5. One other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moore Wharton, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land,

No. 6 One other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Rebecca Waln, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

No. 7. One other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Alexander Greaves, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

No. 8. One other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to George Eddy, containging 415 acres of land, &c

No. 9. One other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Parker, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land. Also all his right, title, interest, claim and demand in the following tracts of land situate in Howard township, Centre co. aforesaid described as follows, to wit:

No. 10. One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Wharton containing 433 acress and 163 perches of land.

No. 11. One other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin F. Tallmah, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

No. 12 Also all his right, title, interest and demand of in and to the following described tracts of land situate in Snow Shoe and Boggs township, Centre county, Pa. aforesaid and described as follows, to wit:

One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to S. Valentine, bearing date the 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post thence by land of Samuel Linn, Esq., south 1½° west 220 perches to stones, thence by land of of Samuel Dalton north 88½° west 320 perches to a maple, thence by land of Samuel Dobson, north 1½° east 220 perches to a white oak, thence by land now or late of M. T. Milliken, south 88½° east 320 perches to a place of beginning.

No. 13. One other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moses T. Milliken, bearing date the 21st day of November, A. D. 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones thence by land of James McManus, south 1½° west 220 perches to a post thence by land of A. S. Valentine, north 88½° west 320 perches to a white oak, thence by land of George Dalton, north 1½° east 220 perches to a post, thence by land of Frederick Dalton south 88½° east 320 perches to a place of beginning.

No. 14. And also the one undivided half part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Nathan J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D. 1853, the whole tract containing 409 acres and 73 perches of land and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones by pointers, thence by land in right of James T. Hale, Esq., west 320 perches to stones, thence north 217 percher to post, thence by land in right of Mary M. Wharton east 320 perches to white oak thence by land in right of Samuel W. Fisher, south 217 perches to place of beginning.

No. 15. Also the undivided one-third part of a certain tract of land unseated, situate in Snow Shoe township, in the county of Centre, containing in all 136 acres and 17 perches and allowance.

No. 16. Also the undivided one-third part of a certain tract of unseated land in Snow Shoe township and county of Centre, containing in all 138 acres and 98½ perches.

No. 17. Also his right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of in and to the undivided moity of a certain tract of unseated land situate in Howard and Snow Shoe townships, in said County of Centre, surveyed on the 22nd day of November, 1853, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pa, to N. J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1853, being the same tract or pieces of land which I. W. Mungon, Esquire, High Sheriff of the said County of Centre by Deed poll bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1876 duly acknowledged in open Court of Common Pleas for said county of Centre and entered among the records thereof in Book "C" page 313 granted and conveyed unto the said Joseph A. Clay in fee and which first fourteen tracts or pieces of land above described were afterwards sold to said Joseph A. Clay by D. A Musser, Treasurer of said county of Centre, for unseated and taxes and duly conveyed by him to the said Joseph A. Clay in fee by fourteen several Deeds poll bearing date the 15th day of September 1876, acknowledged in open Court of Common Pleas for the said county of Centre, and intended to be forthwith recorded together with the hereditiments and appurtances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Harry G. Clay, Executor of Joseph A. Clay, deceased.

No. 18. All that certain tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, bounded as follows: Beginning at a Line corner of Richard Downing tract thence by Richard Downing north 470° east 100 perches to Beech corner of Webb tract thence by Alice Webb north 51½° east 92 perches to post thence by Ridge and Babb north 23° west 130 perches to post north 35¾° west 92 perches to post north 63° west 32 perches to a post thence by Vaulin south 66½° west 104 perches to a spruce south 48° west 194 perches to stones thence by other land of the party of the first part south 39° east 165 perches thence north 51° east along Downing line 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 365 acres be the same more or less being a survey made in pursuance of a warrant dated January 2, 1884, to William Ackerman.

No. 19. Also, so much of Robert Campbell survey adjoining above tract as lies within the following boundary beginning at a post corner of line north 53¾ degrees west 54 perches, thence north 40 deg. west 206 perches to stones, north 38 deg. west 12 perches to sugar, south 43½ deg. east 12 perches south 48 deg. west 80 perches thence south 40 deg. east 206 perches, thence north 48 deg. east 80 perches to place of beginning. Containing 100 acres more or less, being part of a survey made in pursuance of a warrant dated 18th day of April, 1854, granted to Robert Campbell. The two above tracts being the same land conveyed to Charles Merryman by by J. R. Lowrie, trustee by Deed bearing even date herewith. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Merryman.

No. 20. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the village of Eagleville, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by public road, on the north by lands of James Quigley, on the west by lands of James Quigley, and on the east by public road, containing ¾ an acre, more or less—thereon erected a 2½ story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John B. Shaw.

No. 21. All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence by land of Samuel Strohecker and John Reynolds north 89 deg. west 143 perches to stones, thence by land of John Wagner north 75 deg. west 38.5 perches to a hemlock, south ¼ deg. east 10 perches to a fallen oak, thence by land of S. and H. Grantz, south 1 deg. west 120 perches to stones, thence by land (supposed vacant) east 40 perches to stones, north 80 deg. east 148 perches to stones thence by vacant land, north 5 deg. west 72 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acrds and thirty perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two and one-half story frame dwelling, barn, corn crib, saw mill and other outbuildings.

No. 22. Also all that messuage or tract of land situate in Miles township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at an ash or line of the land of the said John Shirley south 75 deg west 66 perches to a birch, thence north 89 deg. west 69 perches to stones thence south 4 deg. east 140 3 perches to stones, thence north 75 deg. east 65.9 perches to stones, thence north 124 perches to the place of beginning containing ninety six (96) acres and 56 perches and the usual allowance for roads.

No. 23. Also, all that messuage or tract of land situate in Miles township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit Beginning at stones, thence by lands of William Wagner north 89¾ deg. west 252 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 1 deg west 53 perches to a stone, thence south 89¾ deg. west 66 5 perches to stones, thence by land of George Brumgart north 1 deg. west 77 perches to stones, thence by land of Peter Smull south 89¾ deg. east 318 perches to stones, thence by land of John Smull south 1 deg. east 110 perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and five (205) acres and 40 perches.

No. 24. Also all that messuage or tract of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a birch thence north 70 deg. east 55.5 perches to an ash on Harshbarger's line, thence north 2 deg. west 10 perches to a spruce tree, thence by land of Jacob Shiverly north 49 deg. west 60 perches to a stone, thence north 80 deg. west 21.5 perches to a stone on Levi Snook's line, thence by land of L. Snook south 2 deg. east 78 perches to the place of beginning, containing 25 acres anh 24 perches neat.

No 25. Also another beginning at a stone thence by land of Joseph E. Shirely south 67 perches to a stone, thence by land of Martin Eudy north 49 deg. west 28 perches to a post, thence north 85 deg. west 215 perches to a stone, thence by land of Levi Snook north 29 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Smull north 75 deg east 42.5 perches to a stone to the place of beginning, containing 11 acres and 89 perches neat measure. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Stover.

No. 26 All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in Millheim borough, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by Penn street, on the south by lands of J. W. Snook, on the east by Elk alley and on the north by lands formerly of H. G. Smith, containing in front on Penn street, fifty feet and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to Elk alley. Thereon erected a 1¾ story frame dwelling house saddlers shop and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Stover, Jr.

No. 27. All the right, title and interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Bellefonte borough, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows to wit: On the east by James McSuley, on the south by Charles McCafferty, on the west by Martha Sammels and on the north by Logan street, 50 X200 feet. Thereon erected a 2½ story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Richard McCafferty.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER,
Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Dec. 22. Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday the 26th day of January, A. D. 1887.

1. The account of Edward Kreamer, executor of &c., of Nancy Horst, late of Harris township, deceased.

2. The account of M. P. Weaver, executor of &c., of William Butler, late of Boggs township, deceased.

3. The account of Levi Reese, administrator of &c., of Reuben Reese, late of Worth township, deceased.

4. The account of Samuel C. Brickly, administrator of &c., of Jacob Mann, late of Curtin township, deceased.

5. The account of C. B. Horning and Mary Stein, administrators of &c., of Samuel Stein, late of Howard township, deceased, as filed by Mary Stein.

6. The first and final account of David Keller, executor of &c., of Lydia Bottorf, late of Harris township, deceased.

7. The account of Adam Hoy, administrator c. t. a. of &c., of R. Emma Tibbens, late of Marion township, deceased.

8. The account of W. W. Thomas, administrator of &c., of John Thomas, late of Worth township, deceased.

9. The fourth and final account of Jas. P. Coburn, executor of &c., of Daniel Kreamer, late of Penn township, deceased.

10. The account of Mary M. Woods, administratrix of &c., of George Woods, late of Gregg township, deceased.

11. Final account of John B. Mattern, guardian of Catherine M. Deligc, minor child of Hartswick Delige, deceased. JAMES A. MCCLAIN,
Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 27, 1886. Register

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Jas R. Smith and the Hon. Chester Munson Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept bearing date 31st day of Dec. 1886, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of January next, being the 24th day of Jan 1887, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 31st dayo of Dec in the year of our Lord 1886, and the one hundred and tenth year of the Independence of the United States. W MILES WALKER, Sheriff

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "KEYSTONE GAZETTE."

The disastrous conflagration which consumed the Bush Arcade, one of Bellefonte's most imposing business blocks, on Sunday morning, swept away every vestage of the *Keystone Gazette* printing establishment, not a scrap of paper that could aid us in re-establishing our business relations with our patrons being saved. The insurance, at this writing unadjusted, was $2,000, which represents but a small portion of the financial loss we have sustained, but relying upon the friendly co-operation which has hitherto been extended, we confidentially appeal to our friends to come to our assistance in this hour of disaster. The loss of our subscription books leaves us without any means—except our memory and the aid that the post-masters may be able to render, to restore our circulation, and we request that all persons who have been receiving the paper immediately report the fact, with the date when their subscription began. We have never asked our patrons for money, the voluntary advances received with our regular commercial business enabling us to meet current demands without embarrassment, but this unlooked for emergency compells us to ask that financial sympathy without which resumption of business will prove exceedingly difficult if not impossible. If what we have earned and is now past due is promptly paid, we shall within a very brief time renew our visits to our patrons in better form than that which vanished in smoke in the disaster which involved us with many of our immediate neighbors in most disheartening misfortune.

We have opened an office in the room next door to Hastings & Reeder's law office, opposite the post office, where we shall be pleased to receive our friends.

CASSIDY & FIEDLER.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—In Guadaloupe county, Texas, four Mexicans were employed on the farm of W. C. Simmons to clear his land. On the evening of the 1st, while in camp, they were fired upon and two of them were killed. Another was mortally wounded, and the fourth man was shot seven times, but managed to crawl to a house some distance away. Before leaving the murderers poured kerosene oil over the body of one of the Mexicans and set fire to it, burning it to a crisp. The Mexican who is still alive said that "two of the men were negroes, and the third a mulatto or a white man." In Amsterdam, New York, on the evening of the 4th, Charles Le Grand called his wife Jessie to the door of a hotel in which she was employed and stabbed her. Her recovery is doubtful. "Domestic trouble was the cause. Le Grand has another wife living, and the woman another husband." The body of a man from which the head had been severed, and which was otherwise mutilated, was found on the 5th behind a wall on the roadside in Lexington, Massachusetts. It is believed the remains are those of a well-to-do milkman named George M. Codman.

—The Signal Office at Washington announces that the entire country east of the Mississippi river, with the exception of the New England States, is covered with snow, the fall of which, however, has been rather light. During the past 24 hours the temperature in the districts east of the Mississippi has risen slowly, but has kept below freezing point except in Florida and Southern Texas.

—The family of Joseph Mauri, a druggist in Brooklyn, New York, consisting of himself, wife and seven children whose ages ranged from 4 to 21 years were all, except the mother, taken sick after eating, and two of the children have died. Another was reported dying on the 5th. The cause is not known.

—It is now believed that all the persons injured in the Boston and Albany Railway disaster, at West Springfield, Massachusetts, will recover. There is no clue to the identity of the one passenger who was burned to death. A construction train on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad was wrecked near Chattanooga, on the evening of the 4th, by striking a cow. The engineer and fireman were killed. Two freight trains on the New York Central Railroad collided near Syracuse on the morning of the 5th, and several cars and the engines were wrecked.

—In Youngstown, Ohio, about three o'clock on the morning of the 6th, John Semple, watchman in the scarcely completed Andrew's Block, opened a window to secure ventilation when an explosion occurred, and Semple ran into the street with his clothes on fire and rolled in the snow. The fire spread rapidly through the building, a brick and stone structure, and it was soon destroyed. It contained a meat market and a wholesale dry goods store on the lower floor, and a hall and council rooms on the upper. A livery stable, three dwellings and the First Baptist Church were also consumed, and two or three other buildings were damaged. The total loss on property is estimated at $100,000; insurance $75,000. A young man named Brannigan is missing and supposed to have perished. It is supposed the explosion was caused by the ignition of natural gas leaking from a main which runs past the building.

—Two unknown men placed a dynamite cartridge in the cable slot on the Larkin street branch of the Sutter Street Railway, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 5th, and exploded it. "The basalt rocks on either side of the slot were found to be loosened, and the masonry work badly shattered. The pulleys upon which the cable runs were also broken and the foundation of the tunnel cracked. Window panes in the vicinity were rattled violently at the time of the explosion, and in many cases shattered. In a saloon two blocks away a lighted lamp was thrown to the floor and nearly caused a conflagration. The iron plates on the manholes of the track were found two hundred feet away, to which distance they were hurled." A lady living in the neighborhood saw the men place the package in the trap, after lighting one end of it with a match, and then go away. Then came the explosion.

—Charles Johnson shot and slightly wounded his wife, and then, supposing he had killed her, committed suicide, in Chicago, on the 5th. Jealousy was the cause. During a prayer meeting near Eldorado Springs, Missouri, on the night of the 4th, a man named Oakes made a disturbance. Being told to desist by a farmer, named Clark, he drew a knife and cut the latter's throat. In Brockton, Massachusetts, on the 6th, John Edwin Grace shot his wife and then attempted suicide. Neither is expected to recover. The cause was jealousy.

—Joseph Tosso, a noted violinist, and composer of the quaint melody of the "Arkansas Traveller," died on the 6th in Covington, Kentucky, aged 85 years.

—Three men were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of G. A. Codman, whose mutilated body was found at Lexington, Massachusetts, on the morning of the 5th. Two were discharged, the third, James E. Mowlin, a youth of 17 years, confessing himself the murderer. He killed Codman in the latter's stable, the object being robbery, and then cut up the body, and, starting for the country, scattered the remains where they were found.

—The inaugural address of Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, delivered on the 6th, recommends the enactment of a law securing municipal suffrage to women; also "that the whole body of Sunday laws be carefully revised and amended so as to make them accord with the spirit of the age, and thus render it possible to enforce them."

—Two passenger trains collided at a street crossing in Chicago on the evening of the 6th, and a smoker and baggage car were wrecked. Strangely enough no person was killed, and the few who were injured are not badly hurt.

—About twenty person broke through the ice on Quidividi Lake, near St. John's, Newfoundland, on the evening of the 6th, and two men were drowned.

—An explosion took place on the afternoon of the 7th, at the North Chicago Gas Works, in Chicago, caused by the ignition of gas in a sewer which carries off refuse from the oil cupolas. A great sheet of flame rushed into the middle of the building, and another stream of fire went through the sewer and covered the surface of the river for a distance of 200 yards and ignited coke sheds on the bank. Ten or twelve men in the Gas Works were injured, four of them dangerously. A new flour mill at Carbury, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, one hundred miles west of Winnipeg, was demolished on the 7th, by an explosion of ignited flour dust. Loss, $35,000.

—Eight years ago Henry Morris and others organized the "New York Textile Filtering Company," with a factory at Woodbridge, N. J., where the Morris family resided. In connection with this patent coffee pots and a patent condensed coffee were manufactured, and two coffee houses were established in New York city. Henry Morris, Jr., had sole charge of the business, and the other members of the firm knew nothing of its financial standing. Two years ago he began to speculate in coffee in New York. A week ago he disappeared and an investigation was begun. The safe was burst open, but not a thing was found, not even books, every trace of the company's business transactions having been destroyed. Protested checks and dishonored notes began to come in. These now amount to $70,000.

—Alexander Searles, colored, aged about 45 years, was arrested in Jersey City on the evening of the 6th for violation of the postal laws. He used to go to New York hotels, search the files of Western newspapers for advertisements for wives, and then write to the advertiser a letter, imitating a woman's handwriting. "The letter would contain a picture of a beautiful girl purporting to be the author of the missive. He invariably told the man wanting a wife that he had saved $25 and if the balance necessary to take him to his destination was remitted, he would start at once." The police have two cases of positive evidence against him. One is a man in Oregon who forwarded $68, and the other a man living in Nevada, who forwarded $16.

—A fire in Delaware City, Delaware, on the morning of the 7th, destroyed the Robinson House and ten stores, causing a loss estimated at $35,000. Delaware City is about twelve miles from Wilmington. The machine shops of the Rhode Island Horseshoe Works, at Valley Falls, near Providence, were burned on the 7th. The loss is estimated at about $100,000; covered by insurance. Ernest Brothers' brewery, in Chicago, was partially burned on the 7th. The loss is about $55,000. The boiler, machine and blacksmith shops of the Northern Pacific Railway at Fargo, Dakota, were burned on the 7th. The loss is estimated at over $150,000.

—The temperature in Chicago at four o'clock on the morning of the 7th, was 14 degrees below zero. At six o'clock it had risen to 10 below, and was expected by the Signal Service men to remain at that point for about 24 hours. At Davenport, Iowa, the temperature was 20 below zero, and at St. Paul, Minnesota, 32 below. At Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 6th, it was 35 below. At Lafayette, Indiana, on the 7th, 33 below zero was reached. Reports from Michigan indicates temperatures ranging from 14 to 26 below zero at different points.

—Scott Pickler, aged 12 years, shot and killed Chester Dodd, aged 10, in Jackson, Tennessee, on the evening of the 6th. They had quarrelled about some trifle.

—The German ship Elizabeth, from Hamburg to Baltimore, was wrecked on the Virginia coast, near the Little Island Lifesaving Station, fourteen miles south of Cape Henry, before daylight on the morning of the 8th. Two life boats were sent out to the vessel and took the crew on board. On the return to the shore both boats were capsized and all the occupants were drowned, except two of the life savers. One of these is not expected to recover. The latest estimate of the number of lives lost is 27.

—A fire in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 9th, destroyed a block of stores occupied by G. O. Sawyer & Co., Jacob & Forbes and Isaac Kashmann. The building was owned by Averill & Tate. A building owned by the estate of C. Fox was badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at more than $125,000. The fire gained headway because the hydrants were frozen. The dead body of Thomas R. Laughton, clerk of the Fire Board, and one of the editors of the *Times*, was found in the rear of Sawyer's store. He had been suffocated while trying to get out. A fire in Ashland, Penna., on the morning of the 9th destroyed James Wythe's bakery and barn and the barns of L. J. Steinbilber and Alfred Bancroft, on the opposite side of the street. Wythe was dangerously injured while trying to save his stock in the barn. A fire at Lawrence, Kansas, early on the morning of the 9th destroyed A. B. Kahnweiler & Brothers' double dry goods store, Foley's restaurant, Staffon's dry goods store and the Salvation Army Hall. The total loss is estimated at $200,000; the insurance at less than $50,000.

—An extra freight train on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad ran into the rear of another freight train near Wawasset Station, Penna., on the morning of the 9th. Henry Hubert, conductor, and William Martin, a passenger, who are said to have been sleeping in the caboose, were killed and their bodies were badly burned. The brakeman and fireman were injured. Two cars and the caboose were burned and one engine was damaged.

—Mrs. James Arden was burned to death in her house near Baltimore, on the evening of the 8th, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp while she was sitting at a table reading. Her husband had both hands badly burned while trying to save her.

—By the bursting of a millstone at Fowlerville, Michigan, on the 7th, a twelve-year-old boy was killed and two men were severely injured. Taylor D. West, aged 30 years, a salesman, broke his neck by falling down-stairs in D. H. Kent & Co.'s store, at Wilmington Delaware, on the 8th.

—A large concrete magazine in the redoubt at Fort Monroe, containing powder and pyrotechnic materials exploded on the afternoon of the 9th, from spontaneous combustion. No person was injured, but glass in the officer's quarters and the hotel was smashed.

—The temperature in the West on the 8th, ranged from 12 below zero in Kansas to 39 below in Dakota. The coldest place reported by the Signal Service was on the 7th, at Bismarck, Dakota, where it was 43 below zero. A telegram from Fort Keogh, Montana, says the spirit thermometers there on the night of the 7th, registered 50 below zero. As they do not register below that point, it is thought the temperature was really much lower. In Canada on the 8th, temperatures were reported ranging from zero to 40 below.

46th CONGRESS—2d SESSION

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 6th, Mr. Edmunds, from the Foreign Relations Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Marine Canal Company of Nicaragua. The bill giving a pension of $2000 a year to the widow of General John A. Logan was passed, after some discussion, without a division. Mr. Vest then introduced a bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Apollina Blair from $50 a month to $2000 a year, and, at his request, the bill was immediately considered and passed. On motion of Mr. Edmunds the bill to carry into effect the treaty with China for the suppression of the opium traffic was taken up and passed without division. The Inter-State Commerce bill was discussed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th, bills were passed "to settle and adjust the claims of any State for expenses incurred by it in defence of the United States," and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make final adjustment of claims of certain foreign steamship companies arising from the illegal exaction of tonnage duties, Bill providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, and for the completion and construction of quarters for the army at certain posts, was amended by appropriating $30,000 for Fort D. A. Russell, and $55,000 for Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and was passed. Mr. McPherson presented an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill, which was ordered printed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 6th, the Erie and Oswego Canals bill was considered. The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, appropriating $76,247,500, was passed. The Naval Re-organization bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 7th, the entire session was devoted to private bills, and an evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 8th, the Senate bill repealing the Tenure of Office act was reported and placed on the calendar. The Naval Bureau Consolidation bill was considered. The River and Harbor bill was reported, ordered printed and recommitted. It appropriates $7,366,250. Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, before adjournment, the report of the Commission to examine and ascertain what laws passed prior to 1791 had, through inadvertence, never been printed or published, was received from the Governor, was a draft of a bill propsed by the Commission for an appropriation of $1500 to continue their work. Both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution providing for the counting of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at noon on the 13th instant. Adjourned until the 12th.

HOUSE.

In the House, Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker by 132 votes to 66 for John E. Faunce, Democrat. George Pearson, of Mercer, was elected Chief Clerk. The Senate concurrent resolution in regard to the appointment of a committee to conduct the inaugural ceremonies was agreed to.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	—	@ 9 —
Hams	21 50	@23 00
Pork Mess	13 00	@13 50
Prime Mess, new	12 50	@— —
Sides smoked	— 7¾	@— 8
Shoulders smoked	— 6¾	@— 7
do in salt	— 6¼	@— 6½
Smoked Beef	— 15	@— 16
Lard Western bls	6 60	@ 6 65
Lard loose	6 25	@ 8 25
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 2 75
Pa. Family	3 75	@ 3 90
Minn Clear	4 25	@ 4 40
Pat. Wnt Wht	4 75	@ 5 10
Rye Flour	3 25	@— —
Red Middlings	16 —	@17 —
White do	18 —	@20 —
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	— 96¾	@— —
Rye	— 57	@— 58
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 44½	@— 45
Oat, No. 1 White	— 37	@— —
No. 2 do	— 33½	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	— 36½	@— 37
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	39 —	@45 —
No. 2 Shore	16 —	@18 —
Herring, Lab	6 50	@ 6 50
Cod, dry, ₰ 112 lbs	3	@— 5
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6	@— —
Granulated	5¼	@5 13-16
Confec. A	5 1-16	@— —
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	15 —	@15 50
Mixed	10 00	@13 50
Cut Hay	13 50	@14 50
Rye Straw	14 —	@— —
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
Oat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio and Penna. Fleece	35	@37
Common	30	@32

Dreams.

Nay! Let them dream their dream of perfect love:
It is the sweetest feeling, the most fair,
This flower-like joy that blooms in the soft air
Of Youth's bright heart, with Hope's blue heaven above,

Breathe nought of disenchantment; do not bring
Misgiving to the bliss of blended souls,
The while Life's brimming river golden rolls
Through primrose-lighted uplands of the Spring.

The blossoms of Eternity lie furled
In the dim kindling buds of dreams that keep
A fluttering pulse within Time's broken sleep;
Dreams are not idle; dreams have saved the world.

And therefore to the many heights afar
Our lowland eyes that yearn and dream we lift,
And to the isle-like mists that round them drifts,
And to the moon and to the morning star.

LOVE IN THE DARK.

We were seated in luxurious armchairs before the cheerful open grate in Jack's snug smoking-room, enjoying his excellent Havanas, when my host broke the silence which had lasted for several minutes with the surprising question: "Did I ever tell you where and how I proposed to my wife?"

I nodded a negative reply, well aware as I did so that he knew he had not told me, but had prefaced his tale with an interrogation, according to his usual custom.

"It's quite a long story," said Jack, in a warning tone, remembering my aversion to lengthy yarns as told by any one but myself.

"Ah! but such a subject," I answered, settling myself more comfortably in my chair and drawing the box of Havanas conveniently near. "I shall be delighted to hear about it, but what will Mrs. Taylor say to your telling me?" I added, knowing how the partner of my lot would feel on the subject.

She has positively forbidden me ever to speak of it," said he, laughing. "and I have obeyed her until now, with one or two exceptions, but it's too good to keep"

My curiosity was now fully aroused, and as Jack would tell the story of course I was obliged to listen, and if you think that in repeating it I am acting unfairly I'll stop at once.

"It was during my second year at Harvard," began Jack, knocking the ashes from his cigar. "How long ago it seems. But let me see, it's only eight years. Yes, it was during my Sophomore year that I accepted Frank Wilson's invitation to spend the holidays with him. He was awfully good company, and I knew that I would be sure to put in a jolly week at his place. Besides, there was another very strong inducement.

"I was in love at that time with his cousin, Helen Wilson, whom I had ascertained would be of the party. I believe we used to write to each other. I know I used to spend the greater part of my time composing verses about her, many of which, however, I had not the courage to send.

"When I heard that she was to be at X—— I was delighted. I determined to go to New York and see if we could not arrange to travel up together.

"When I arrived in that city I went directly to her house; but at the door I learned that she had just left for P——, having decided to go a day sooner than she expected.

"I inquired how long she had been gone, and the servant said about fifteen minutes. Hoping to overtake her I rushed up to the Grand Central depot. There was not an instant to lose. Hastily buying a ticket, I tore frantically after the already slowly moving train, and owing to my length of limb succeeded in boarding the last car.

"Panting, perspiring, but exultant, I went through every car, in every seat expecting to find the object of my haste.

"I had gone through all but one when we entered the tunnel, and I was beginning to fear that after all perhaps she might not have taken this train, when, as I was standing by the door, the rays of sunlight which came in through the occasional openings in the tunnel revealed her to me, seated alone, at no great distance ahead of me.

"My heart gave a bound, and, scarcely realizing what I was doing, I rushed up to her, dropping into the vacant place beside her and grasping her hand, said:

"Darling! I thought I had missed you!"

"'What do you mean!' she exclaimed, in a tone of mingled indignation and fright 'Let go my hand; you have made a mistake.'

"I obeyed her, thinking that she was angry at my mode of address.

"'I beg your pardon,' I said. 'I should not have spoken to you as I did, but I was so rejoiced to find you that I did not remember where we are. But as I have begun I may as well finish. Darling,' moving a little nearer, 'will you marry me? You must know that I love you; I have done so for ages, ever since my Freshman year.'

"But the mention of that astonishing piece of constancy produced no result in my favor. She turned her back upon me, if possible, more completely than she had done before. But I would not give up.

"'Can't you love me a little?' I inquired tenderly, trying to take her hand. But she snatched it away and declined either to turn her head in my direction or to answer my question.

"As the train was making a tremendous noise I thought that, perhaps, she couldn't understand me, so I repeated my words at the top of my lungs. She made some reply, but I didn't catch it.

"What do you say, dear?" I bawled.

"'I don't even know you,' she answered in what sounded like a shrill whisper, but the tone was in reality a shriek.

"I thought I could not have heard aright, and to convince myself that it was my hearing that was at fault I planted my glasses more firmly on my nose and took a closer inspection of her.

"'I tell you I don't know you,' she repeated, bringing her foot down on mine with much energy. 'Leave me this moment, or I'll—'

"Here the train emerged from the tunnel, and you can picture my amazement, horror and mortification when I tell you that the girl to whom I had been screaming out my love was an utter stranger to me.

"Dazed and scarlet, I arose from my seat.

"'I beg your pardon,' I said, removing my hat; 'I have taken you for some one else.'

"Not observing how my apology was received, I retreated to the smoking-car, where I remained until we reached X——, too stunned even to think.

"When I left the train, in looking about for some sort of conveyance to take me to the Wilson place, I found, to my increased embarrassment, that the girl to whom I had so recently offered myself was standing on the platform, apparently waiting for some one.

"That she saw me I could tell from the expression of not seeing me which she immediately assumed. As she would not look at me, I had plenty of opportunity to observe her, and saw that she really did resemble Helen in many ways, notwithstanding that she was both fairer and smaller.

"But my object was not to admire her, although I assure you that was my inclination; so finding that there was no hope of obtaining a vehicle, I started on foot, fortunately getting a lift over the greater part of the way.

"Arrived at the house, I was welcomed with much cordiality by my host and his family, and introduced to the other guests.

"Imagine my feelings when, in the course of the conversation, I learned that Frank's sister was expected home from boarding school that afternoon by the very train on which I had come.

"It was then to her I had been making love instead of to her cousin. My disposition was to turn and run, but I knew I should have to stay and make the best of it, so I smothered my mortification, and when a few minutes later the carriage arrived, bringing Miss Wilson, and I was presented to her, I think that of the two she found the situation more awkward.

"The next day the tardy Helen arrived, and explained how, returning to the house, for something, she had missed the train and her escort.

"During the entire week I was impatiently waiting for an opportunity to offer myself to her, but before I could do so I learned that a large diamond ring which she had been wearing for several months was the pledge of her engagement to some other fellow; and, to my surprise, discovered at the same time that the knowledge did not trouble me very much, although for a while I did feel considerably broken up.

"I suppose you think that I was half in love with the sister, but I assure you I was not. I considered her too young for me, although now I think her just right for me in every particular, and it was not until several years later, when I met her again as a charming young lady, that I realized that I had accidently proposed to the woman whom of all others I would choose for my wife."

Berlin Marriages.

Among the 13,314 couples who got married in Berlin last year were 561 widows, 229 divorced women, and one man who had the courage to marry a woman who had been divorced three times. There were 95 marriages of cousins, 4 of uncle and niece, 2 of nephew and aunt. One man of 25 married a woman nearly 60, and one man of 75 married a girl of 25. In 53 cases the man was 15 to 20 years younger than the bride; in 9 cases, 20 to 25 years younger; in one case about 30 years younger. March, April, May, September, October, and November, were the months in which the greatest number of marriages took place.

Ask the man who has the most holiness what he thinks of himself, and he will be the first to lament that he has not yet reached the point which he desires. We are like those old fashioned wine-glasses which had no foot to them, so that they could not stand upon the table, but must be held in the hand. When Jesus has us in his hand we can be filled with the water of life, but out of his hand we cannot hold a drop, nor can stand.

THE NEW PRECIOUS STONE.

A Slender Crystal Found in Connection with the Emerald.

A new precious stone has lately been brought to the notice of jewelers and the public in discoveries made by Mr. William Earl Hiddin, in Alexander county, North Carolina. The stone resembles in many respects the emerald, being of nearly the same color, but is denser and more brilliant. It was named the hiddenite by the late Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who was the first to recognize its true chemical nature. This new stone is found in close connection with the emerald, but does not, like the latter, belong to the beryl family. The story of its discovery, as told by Mr. Hiddin, is interesting. While carrying on a search for platinum through the Southern States, under the patronage of Thomas A. Edison, he once came across, in Alexander county, a few pieces of bronze, which, in their edges, showed a tinge of color which verged distinctly on that of the emerald. Being an expert mineralogist he came to the conclusion that a region which could produce bronze having a slight tint of the true emerald color ought to furnish the emerald itself. A vein was subsequently found at a depth of eight feet below the surface, in which he not only found the true emerald, but with it many slender crystals having emerald color, but differing from that gem in nearly every other respect. It was to these slender crystals that the name hiddenite was applied. It is to-day the rarest among the precious stones, and has not been discovered in any other place. The largest one found thus far was three inches long, weighing one half-ounce, and was cut up into gems valued at more than $1,000. Besides the hiddenite and the emerald these mines produce numerous specimens of aquamarines, yellow spodumene, citrine and smoky topaz, rutine garnets and peculiarly beautiful quartz crystal.

From the same mine next to the largest emerald in the world was quarried. The largest is owned by the Duke of Devonshire, and weighs but two pennyweights more than the one in question, which is hexagonal in form, is 3 inches long, 1¼ thick from face to face, and weighs 8¾ ounces. Its value in its present uncut state is about $1,500.

DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK.

The Esteem in Which it was Held by the Upper Classes of England.

In all times decorative needlework seems to have been esteemed as an employment for women of the upper classes. In very early days knightly families sent their daughters to the castle of the suzerain lords to learn to weave, spin, and embroider; and we find records that teachers of embroidery took very high salaries. During the time of the Wars of the Roses, ladies of high degree, reduced through the fortunes of war, earned their living by executing and teaching embroidery. Men, however, seem to have been as skillful with the needle as women in mediaeval times, and there are records of embroidery executed by monks as well as by nuns; while we know that the wonderful embroideries preserved in San Giovanni, in Florence, were the work of a man.

At the Court of Isabel la Catolica regular trials of needlework were held, and Catherine of Aragon brought with her from her mother's Court all the skill in needlework for which she was famous there; and in the long years of her trouble and desertion she taught embroidery and lace making both to her women and the poor around her. The Spanish stitch introduced by her into needle work seems to have been that kind of "laid" work for which Spain has always been famous, frequently done in black silk on a white ground, with gold introduced. It is very possible that she also taught the stuffed gold work known as basket stitch, which also seems to have been largely practiced in Spain, and is, in fact, still executed in that country. Fresh varieties were introduced again by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, learned in France and practiced in the time of her imprisonment. Probably by her was begun that curious and elaborate work consisting wholly or chiefly of point-lace stitches. Some of the embroideries of this period are extremely beautiful, and are treasuries of stitches for the instruction of modern workers. No trouble was spared in perfecting the most minute details. In some cases we find pea-pods, in which, while the closed pod itself is worked in the finest point-lace stitch, the peas which it contains, although never destined to be seen, are quite as carefully and elaborately worked. About the same time, or a little later, and lasting on with it through the Stuart to Queen Anne's time, came in the heavily-embroidered bed furniture, worked with worsted upon twilled cotton, in which the fillings were so often also point-lace stitches.

"Do you think Lucie will succeed in winning Algernon?" asked the high school girl.

"No, indeed," replied Amy; "she hasn't a ghost of a show."

"My dear," protested the high school girl; "please don't use such horrid slang as 'ghost of a show,' Say 'apparition of an exhibition.'"

What Does It Matter?

Wealth and glory, and place and power,
What are they worth to me or you?
For the lease of life runs out in an hour,
And death stands ready to claim his due;
Sounding honors or heaps of gold,
What are they all when all is told?

A pain or a pleasure, a smile or a tear—
What does it matter which we claim?
For we step from the cradle into the bier,
And a careless world goes on the same.
Hours of gladness or hours of sorrow,
What does it matter to us to-morrow?

Truth of love or vow of friend—
Tender caresses or cruel sneers—
What do they matter to us in the end?
For the brief day dies and the long night nears.
Passionate kisses, or tears of gall,
The grave will open and cover them all,

Homeless vagrant, or honored guest,
Poor and humble, or rich and great—
All are racked with the world's unrest,
All must meet with the common fate,
Life from childhood till we are old,
What is all when all is told?

PERILS OF AUTHORSHIP.

Mildred's pretty face wore a new expression as she toyed with her teaspoon and tried to finish her roll and coffee. John had just left her for his office. They had been married three months, and the serious aspects of life were for the first time presenting themselves.

"I wish I could do something to help John," thought Mildred, as she gazed abstractedly out of the window. "He has to work so hard," and she gave a little sigh.

"What can I do?" she pondered. "What can I do?" she asked herself again and again, as with deft touch she straightened and arranged the dainty apartment.

Suddenly her face looked as if the door had opened and flooded it with sunlight.

"I know what I will do; I will write a story. I know I can if I try. People do not have to be so awfully clever to do that. It is a knack, not a talent. There is Mrs. ——, who has made heaps of money; and her stories are only poor trash—all of them. John says so."

Before another hour had passed the outline of a plot was dancing in her excited young brain, and as soon as she could get the time she sat down with a pad and sharpened pencil. Then came a pause. "How shall I begin?"

She drew little geometric figures on the margin of her paper as she reflected, her thoughts seeming to revolve in a circle, returning over to the place from whence they started. Finally she wrote:

"In a small village on the banks of"——

"Oh, that is commonplace. No; that will not do." And she tore off the first sheet of her pad and reflected again, then wrote:

"Frank Atwood was the only son of a"——

"No, no; that is too stupid," and the second sheet of the pad went into the waste basket.

She recalled what John had said of the superfluous first three pages, which might with benefit to most stories be eliminated—for John was a journalist and literary critic, and his standards and ideals, were just on the measure of her own. So she thought with great deference of what he had said about tedious preambles.

"He is right," she said with decision. "It is the personal interest in the characters which we are looking for in reading a story. All that comes before that is tedious superfluity.

"I will dash right on with a letter from the heroine, which will at once explain the situation." So with the confidence which came from feeling herself at last on the right track, she wrote:

"Dear Frank—I return herewith the letters, which of course I have now no right to keep. I need not tell you what it costs me.

"I have reflected much upon what you said yesterday, but I am at least resolved. I will not see you again. Any attempt to make me break this resolve will be fruitless. God knows you have only yourself to blame that this marriage has"——

"Please ma'am," said the cook, coming suddenly in upon the young authoress, "Please ma'am, the butcher is here. Will you come and see him and give the order yourself about havin' them chops frenched, or whatever it is."

"Oh, what a bore," sighed Mildred. "I was just getting into the swing of it." And she left the manuscript upon her desk to be resumed later.

The matter of the chops disposed of there were other things requiring attention.

At last, however, she was at her desk again. She read over the letter with which her story opened to see how it sounded. "Really," said she, "I think that starts off very well," and then she took up the broken thread. "Only yourself to blame that this marriage has"— A violent ringing at the telephone again broke the current. "Hallo," said our young novelist.

"Mildred, is that you?"

"Yes, is it you, Alice?"

"Yes. Mamma does not feel very well and wishes you to take luncheon with us. She has sent the carriage. Be ready to come soon as it arrives." Obviously no more authorship to-day. So slipping her paper into her desk she departed.

The new purpose of authorship brought a great light and hope into Mildred's life. She pictured to herself his reading her story, possibly reviewing it. After he has written all kinds of nice things about it I will tell him that I am the author; or—and her heart turned cold and sick—what if he should say it was trash? For, of course, like other good critics, John was seldom pleased. If things were all excellent, what would be the need of critics? So he had cultivated the art of discovering flaws in what seemed to ordinary readers pure gems. He had developed rather a talent for pillorying people in a single terse phrase, and was much valued for his skill in beating down with the editorial club tender young aspirants who were trying to make themselves heard. This sounds brutal. But he was only professionally brutal. In his personal characteristics none could be more tender or sympathetic.

Mildred knew of this caustic vein and believed it too—as she did also all of John's attributes and gifts—"but," she thought, "if he should say any of those dreadful things about me; what should I do? I should never—never—tell him."

And so during the entire day she thought and planned. New intricacies of plot suggesting themselves—vivid and interesting scenes coming before her stimulated imagination.

Her mother urged her remaining and sending for her husband to dine with them. Her secret desire was to return, but she looked at her mother's wistful face and had not the heart to refuse. She would stay and send for John.

That gentleman arrived at home at the usual hour. As he put his latch key into the door he smiled, thinking of the quick ear which was listening for it, and of the pretty apparition which would meet him in the hall. "By jove," he thought, "what a lucky fellow I am!"

But the expected figure did not come to meet him. He was conscious of a little chill of disappointment, and still more as he wandered through the rooms and found all silent and deserted.

He rang for the maid.

"Where is your mistress?"

"She is out, sir. There's a note, sir, somewhere," and she looked anxiously about. "Oh, it is on her desk," said she with returning memory, starting to go for it.

"No matter, I will get it," and John turned his impatient steps toward his wife's room. There was no note on the desk, and quite naturally he opened the lid. His eyes were riveted upon the wards before him:

DEAR FRANK—I return herewith the letter which I have no longer any right to keep. I need not tell you what it costs me——

He felt as if his blood were turned into ice,

I have reflected much upon what you said yesterday——

"Yesterday!"—John felt as if he were going mad. "Yesterday!"—and he had so trusted her! The room had grown black and a great sledge hammer was beating in his brain, but he read on—upon what you said yesterday, but I am at last resolved. I will not see you again. Any attempt to make me break this resolve will be fruitless. God knows you have only yourself to blame that this marriage has——

John stood for a few moments as if turned into stone, his face blanched, his muscles tense. Then a ray of hope seemed to come to him. "There is no signature; it is not hers. He looked again. How could he doubt it! He knew too well the turn of every letter. He was alternately livid with rage and choking with grief. His dream of happiness vanished. Something like a curse came from between his closed teeth.

"She loves this man, and she meets him and tells him so, and only yesterday. Oh, it is too horrible!" He buried his face in his hands and groaned, "I shall go away; I shall never"— At that moment the telephone bell rang. He took no notice of it. "I shall never"— Again it rang long and loud. What should he do? There was no one else to answer it; he must go. So he said huskily, "Hello!"

Mildred's silvery voice replied, "John is that you?"

The situation was shocking. How could he reply?—there was no time for reflection. He knew that the Central office would share all his confidences through that infernal piece of black walnut and ebony. So he said:

"Yes."

"Why do you not come? Dinner is waiting for you."

How well he knew the pretty inflections of that voice!

"I wish no dinner—I am going away—good-by."

It might have been the conventional telephonic "good-by," for it might contain a profounder meaning.

The effect at the other end of the line cannot be described. Ten minutes later a cab drove furiously up to the door of the apartment house, and Mildred, with white face and fast beating heart, rushed into the room, and would have rushed into John's arms if he had let her.

"You are going away," she said breathlessly.

'You are a very clever actress," said that gentleman, repulsing her intended embrace.

"A what?" said she, amazed. "John, what's the"——

"A very clever actress," said he quite as if she had not spoken, "but hereafter we will have a more perfect understanding and you need not trouble yourself."

"Why, John," said she, "have you lost your senses?"

"No; on the contrary, I have recovered them, I am no longer a dupe, I was fool enough to think you"——

"John, for God's sake tell me what this means!"

"Oh, Mildred! Mildred!" said he breaking down utterly. "Why did you not tell me like an honest woman, that you loved some one else?"

"John, you know. I"——

"Stop!" said he. "Stop! do not stain your soul with any more falsehood."

"You need not have married me," went on the wretched man. "God knows I wish you had not."

She tried to put her arms about him as he paced to and fro in rapid strides, but he pushed her away angrily. "No, no more of that. That has lost its charm."

Mildred burst into tears.

"I never—would—have—believed—you would—be—so—so—cruel," sobbed she. "What have I done?"

"Done?" shouted the exasperated man, "done? Why, you have spoiled the life of an honest man, who doted on you, believed in you—like a trusting fool—who would have risked his life on your honesty"——

"Stop," said Mildred, and she gathered herself up to a fuller height than John's eyes had ever before beheld in her. She, too, was angry now.

"If you have charges to make I demand that they be definite, and not in base innuendo. You are very cruel and also very insulting to me. I shall not remain in this house to-night; nor return to it until you have apologized." And she swept from the room and from John's astonished sight.

A moment later he heard the messenger call, then heard his wife give an order for a cab, then saw her packing a handbag. He intended doing so himself. But somehow having heard her do them was infinitely harder to bear.

Mildred was very angry. "Not a thing of his," she said to herself as she stripped off her rings and gathered her trinkets. "My purse, too, she thought, and went to the desk to find it. Her husband had been watching for this. He knew she would try to secure that letter.

"Oh," said he, "you are a little too late. You should have thought of that before."

These, to her, unmeaning words, uttered with much concentrated bitterness, made her seriously doubt his sanity. She looked at him curiously. How else could she construe this incomprehensible fury? she pursued. The thought had calmed her resentment. She went to his side, placed her hand kindly on his arm. "My dear John," said she, "will you explain to me what all this means?"

He felt touched, and oh, how he longed to take her to his heart; but that could never be again.

"Will you first explain to me," he answered, trying to be hard and cold; "explain to me where you were yesterday?"

"Certainly he is mad," she thought, and she tried to be very calm,

"Ah, yes," he went on. "You can look very innocent, but, woman, look at that, and with tragic gesture he held up the paper.

Mildred looked at it bewildered; then she read: "Dear Frank." A gleam of light first came into her face, and gradually deepened into an expression of interest and amusement. She understood it all.

John looked to see her crushed, despairing and penitent; and instead he witnessed this unaccustomed, this extraordinary change and laughter—peal after peal of silvery laughter—rang through the rooms. She tried to speak, but could not.

John in his turn began to think that she was mad. At last, with tears rolling down her cheeks, not from grief this time, she said:

"Oh, you dear silly—silly thing. Oh, you dear goose—that's my story—and I was going to surprise you—and bring you ever—ever so much money—and now you have gone—and spoiled"—and here she began to cry in earnest. "And—you — have— said — such — cruel—cruel"——

Her sobs, together with John's great enfolding arms, stifled the rest. "Oh, my angel, I have been such a brute. Can you ever forgive me?"

For The Ladies.

Seldom do we find so much wisdom on the dress question in so few lines as is contained in the following paragraphic advice:

Stiff materials are less manageable and graceful than soft ones.

One dull stuff and one glossy stuff unite better than two glossy or two dull ones,

Colors near the face should be soft and indescribable.

A woman to be well dressed and to look her best must concentrate her efforts on tints few and good.

Antique lace will last forever, remend and reclean it as much as you please. Being yellow, instead of snow white, it scarcely ever shows dirt. Modern lace, however good or costly, soon wears out.

The worst extravagance is to buy "shoddy" materials got up by unprincipled traders to deceive the eye.

One or two really fine jewels are in far better taste than a quantity of mediocre ones.

Experience shows that all dull, rich silks wear greasy, that a good satin outlasts three silks and three cheap satins, and that black velvet lasts longer than colored.

A set of good fur is never any loss, as it can be cut, rejoined, dispersed, united, worn on an evening dress, or a mantle, at will, without harm.

A dress or jacket properly made and properly fitted by a good dressmaker, though this costs more than one made by a novice, will look and hang well to the end, while the other will not.

It is indispensable in buying dresses to remember what your wardrobe contains, as two dresses can often be combined into one nowadays if the colors are happily chosen, which is a great economy.

Ladies who study economy will never adopt the outre in anything, for outre fashions never last long.

Women of taste are content with a few things—and those good—in lieu of a quantity of cheap finery.

Never buy a bonnet that will not go with all your dresses and jackets likely to be required while the bonnet lasts—unless you can afford to wear one to match each suit.

Extravagance in dress means not only spending too much money on it, but also the patronage of foolish fashions devised simply to waste material.

A dark thin stuff is indefinitely cheaper than the cheapest pale material, though its original cost be double.

A purposeless chaos of millinery is not beautiful from an artistic point of view, and probably mischievous from a sanitary one.

True skill in making up materials consists not only in fitting the dress but in giving to every morsel of stuff its due value.

Who is Napoleon.

Ponisi—"Now speaking of great men, what do you think of Napoleon Bonaparte?"

Miss Poindexter (from Philadelphia) "Pshaw! he was nobody. Who was his grandfather?"

Miss Bunkerhill (from Boston)—"I don't think he could have amounted to much; he had no middle name."

"Miss Goltham (from New York)—"How much was he worth?"

Miss Porcine (from Chicago)—"Did he make his money before the fire, or since?"

Miss Montespan (from St. Louis)—"Did he belong to one of our old French families?"

Miss Mount Vernon (from Baltimore)—"I never heard of him; but stay—wasn't he some sort of relation to the Baltimore Bonapartes?"

Phœbe's Romance.

Phœbe Tucson was sent to Grand-Aunt Garraway's at the foot of High peak, to get out of the way of Mr. Middleton De Motte.

She was a little disappointed that the snug Queen Anne cottage was not more dungeon like, and that the solitary mountain path turned out to be a well-traveled turnpike; and Mrs. Garraway, instead of being a hook-nosed old crone with a gold-headed cane and a temper, was a cheerful old lady, whose cheeks were tinted with fresh bloom like a winter apple, and who wore a black silk dress with lace ruffles.

"Darling Auntie," faltered Phœbe, after she had been in banishment for several days, "may I tell you a secret?"

"Confide entirely in me, my child," patting her on the cheek.

"Well, then, he met me under the apple tree last night," confessed Phœbe.

"You've written to him, then?" said Grand-Aunt Garraway, with a shrewd twinkle in her hazel eyes.

"Y-yes," owned Phœbe. "I told him it was unlike anything that I had anticipated. I described your pretty furniture and choice china and the solid silver tea service, with the Garraway monogram on it, and your set of amethysts, and he came on by the earliest train."

"Oh, he did?"

"He said he was hungering and thirsting for one of my sweet glances," added Phœbe, very prettily. "And he slept on the hay in the barn last night."

"My dear child, this will never do. He must come here."

"Here, aunty?"

"It isn't in the fitness of things that my grandniece's suitor should be sneaking around the back orchard and sleeping in the hay-loft like a tramp."

Phœbe colored.

"But what else could he do, Aunt Garraway?" said she.

"For that very reason," said the old lady, with dignity, "I ask him here as a guest. My husband's nephew, Harry Sanford, is to be here from Boston, but there is plenty of room. Harry shall sleep in the cedar chamber. Mr. De Motte shall have the red room. Where is he now?"

"I—I think he is having a cigar and reading the newspaper in the smokehouse," guiltily confessed Phœbe.

"Call him in. Tell him he shall be welcome," said Mrs. Garraway.

Mr. DeMotte was tall and troubadour-like. He had dark, pensive eyes, and wore a very handsome satin necktie; and if his finger-nails were not as clean as Mrs. Garraway liked to see, still some people thought different on such subjects.

"Harry Sanford looks the most of a gentleman," thought Mrs. Garraway. And even Phœbe, in a mental comparison, could not help owning to herself that Mr. Sanford was the most at his ease.

"But then," thought Phœbe, "he hasn't any diplomatic troubles on his mind. I wish, though, that dear Middleton wouldn't eat green peas with a fork, and that he would take a little more notice of the chair covers, and not drag them off every time he sits down. I hope it won't make my grand-aunt nervous."

But Grand-Aunt Garraway smiled her sweetest, and seemed to notice nothing amiss.

And Harry Sanford diligently talked politics, and did his best to amuse the stranger.

Nevertheless, when Phœbe went to bed that night she was not so happy as she expected to be. For a diplomat, Mr. De Motte was not so remarkably intelligent after all, and she was very certain that his grammar was not altogether correct. She hoped that Harry Sanford had not observed it.

In the dead of the night Grand-Aunt Garraway's hand fell softly on Phœbe's shoulder. She started up.

"Hush!" said the old lady. "Don't utter a sound. Get up and come down stairs with me."

"What is the matter?" gasped the girl.

"Your fine lover is breaking into my big cherry-wood bureau," said Mrs. Garraway.

"He has a complete kit of burglar's tools. But don't look so frightened, my dear. The jewel-case is there, but it is empty. Harry Sanford has the pins and pendants at the County Bank. He's welcome to all he can find. Harry and the farm laborers have got his accomplice safely tied outside, and they're ready to seize on him the moment he steps across the threshold. But come quickly! I want you to see for yourself."

And, standing on the staircase, where she could peep through the transom light into the back parlor, Phœbe beheld her troubadour lover picking locks and prying open the drawers in a most business-like manner.

In spite of her resolution she uttered a little cry. Mr. De Motte looked up and saw her. The next instant the room was in darkness.

"But we caught the fellow as neatly as possible," Harry Sanford said, afterward, with the empty jewel-case in his possession and a lot of silver spoons in his breast pocket. He's an old hand, the Albany authorities say. 'Light-Fingered Lemuel,' they call him, and he's safe to get a long term in the penitentiary."

Alas, poor Phœbe!

Harry Sanford set himself so diligently to work to console the disillusionized maiden that he soon succeeded in restoring her temporarily eclipsed smile.

So the expedition to Grand-Aunt Garraway's proved a success after all. The Middleton De Motte engagement was broken up, and there is every probability that a new one will rise, Phœnix-like out of its ashes.

YOUNG Spindrift Smythe has escorted Miss Marshall-Neal home from the theatre party, and has apparently taken root in his chair. Miss Marshall-Neal—"You don't know how much I enjoyed the play *last night!*"

Dr. M. Fleischer has conducted experiments on the action of sea mud on moorlands and sands. In the first year there was no appreciable result, but in the second and third years there was a beneficial influence manifested, which, however, declined again in the fourth year.

FASHION NOTES.

—In a dark begonia-colored velvet a medium shade is used to suggest the foundation and underbodice. The latter shows in the palest tones a frilled lisse handkerchief, so folded as to give the appearance of a jabot escaping from one side of the full waistcoat.

—Crepe lisse is also being adopted by youthful wearers, and is especially adapted for the soft-plaited draperies, into which it seems to fall of its own accord. It is likewise used for the fashioning of that sort of draw baby bodice, which is a revival of this season. A specimen of this was shown in a shade of lisse under a bodice of peach satin, having on its surface a conventional primrose.

—Tulle is entering very extensively into the evening dresses of debutantes, and has a soft, simple effect when mingled, as it often is, with clusters of baby ribbons. The latter are sometimes supplied in heights to border closely kilted flounces of tulle. A tulle in a shade of buttercup was draped with folds of wide faillie, and had long sprays of bluets and grass carried from the shoulder to the edge of the skirt.

—Evening-dress for a bride: The skirt is of white satin put in gathers, and trimmed in front with a tablier of embroidered silk muslin, fastened on the left side by a large flowing bow of white satin and a cluster of red and white ostrich feathers. Satin train, falling in full, ample folds. Low cuirass-bodice of brocaded red velvet, completed by a drapery of embroidered silk muslin. No sleeves.

—A pretty ball-dress for a young lady is of embroidered white tulle over rose-colored silk. The front is formed of two superposed tulle flounces with revers of brocaded rose-colored silk on each side; then come robings of tulle, slightly draped, and at the back a puff of brocaded rose-colored silk. Bodice of the same brocoded silk with the front of finely plaited rose-colored faille, put in like a plastron; narrow drapery of faille round the top; short sleeves of the brocaded silk gathered on to a band; bow on the left shoulder.

—In the latest importation of costumes there is an evidence of increasing brightness of coloring, even tones as bright as geranium are to be seen upon some of the cloths now used. When the general effect inclines to be sombre, brilliancy is descernible through some folds, or it is imparted by means of revers, a breast-plate or a panel. One side of a bodice often differs from another, so that folds apparent in the right are usually absent in the left.

—A dinner dress of violet velvet is trimmed all round with an embroidery border standing out in lighter shades of the same color. Two lace panels open in the middle of the skirt, and are gathered up at the sides under ornaments of beaded passementerie. Low velvet bodice, with no trimming round the top but a row of beads; but the beads are continued in a torsade pattern down the middle of the front; there are ornaments of beaded passementerie upon the shoulders, but no sleeves.

—In visites the latest models are well curved in at the waist, tight-fitting at the back, with a rounded or pointed basque, or loose fronts coming down in long peaked lapels. They are made of plain or brocaded velvet, silk plush or Ottoman silk, lined with quilted silk, and trimmed with a fur border, or else a rich passementerie fringe and edging; but for winter fur is the more elegant trimming. Canadian beaver, minnever, skunks, chinchila and frizzly astrakhan are favorite furs this season.

—An elegant evening toilet is of moss-green French faille, put on in full gathers at the back so as to form a puff. Tablier of ivory white lace, draped up on the right side, and falling in an ample quilling down to the edge of the skirt; on the left it falls in bias plaits. Bodice of moss-green plush, open in the shape of a heart in front, with narrow revers, and trimmed with a lace drapery commencing from the shoulders, fastened with a rose in the middle of the breast, and thence draped across to the left hip, where it is lost under the bodice. There are no sleeves to this bodice, but only a bow of moss-green faille on the left shoulder.

—A gown that had its bronze velvet front worked in a dog-toothed pattern, shaded from gold to black, was draped with chartreuse satin, and had side pockets formed by the drapery, but defined by the embroidery. The long-pointed embroidered bodice, displayed through the open jacket fronts, had the waist marked in the dog-toothed design. While for morning costumes the short belt is brought to a point some inches below the waist, in dresses for evening wear the leading Paris house carries it straight from one side seam to the other, to end with rosette or buckle.

—The prevailing tone of the handsome dinner dresses is suggestive of a subdued drapery in rich material, being so arranged over a brilliant foundation as to leave scarcely any of the latter perceptible, whereas, in fact, the bright coloring is supplied where it can be given most artistically. A velvet in seal brown, showing an embossed pine-apple in its natural size, has the effect of a polonaise to the folds of its skirt, which is draped to afford glimpses of nasturtium colored satin. The same bright color is shown at the neck, as well as evident among the passementerie leaves that form the band carried across the waist line in front of the bodice.

—Rotherhill, the stallion purchased recently in England for Daniel Swigert, of the Elmendorf Stud, Muir's, Ky., arrived at New York by the steamship Lydian Monarch, of the Monarch Line, last week. There was a great deal of curiosity to see Rotherhill, he being a full brother to the famous Petrarch (sire of Busybody, The Bard and Florentine), being by Lord Clifden, from Laura, by Orlando. He is a year older than Petrarch, and hardly so blood-like as the latter is said to be, but Rotherhill is certainly a horse of enormous power, standing sixteen hands, a good deep bay, with plenty of length behind the saddle splendid arms and packing

HORSE NOTES.

—Daniel Swigert's horse Kingcraft that died on passage from England was well insured.

—Tremont and Ben Ali, the best of Virgil's get on the turf in 1886, won between them $59,000.

—Dr. Lobb has recently purchased an 8-year-old black gelding from Canada with a record of 2 39¼.

John S. Campbell's horses won seven of the first twelve races at the New Orleans' winter running meeting.

—Miss Nellie Burke, the famous equestrienne, is at New Orleans with a string of twelve horses, five or six of them being in training.

—R. S. Lore, of Philadelphia, has purchased from J. N. Wilson, of Easton, the b. f. Bird, by Major Miller, dam by Kemble Jackson.

—Ed. Garrison, the famous young jockey, has settled down for the winter at his home, at Parkville, and will not join Captain Brown's stable at Mobile until March 1.

—The Driving Club of New York will probably take a three years' lease of the track at Morrisansa, as there is no likelihood of the property being divided by streets within that time.

—Major Leavett says he expects to give J. H. Gould (trotting record, 2.28¼) and Bessie M. (pacing record, 2.16¾) a fast mile to pole next spring. He claims that they can go well together.

—Two sons of Silvio, Jupin and Viennois, won in stakes during 1886, in France, $52,500. Silver Mine, owned by M. E. Roberts, of Georgetown, Ky., is the only son of Silvio in this country.

—Johnny Campbell says that he does not intend to take Jim Gray through the Southern circuits. He will not take up the son of Ten Broeck until spring, and will not start him until he reaches the East.

—During the last four years the get of the English horse Hermit have won: 1883, £30,801; 1884, £29,236; 1885, £30,121; 1886, £22,756—the last sum being just £50 short of that by which Bend Or topped him this season.

—W. H. Wilson, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., has sold to D. W. Woodmansee, of Midway Park, St. Paul, Minn., the ch. f. Minnie Winnie, foaled 1884 record 2.50, by Simmons, dam Annie Cook, by pacing Abdallah.

—W. H. Fearing, of the Newminster Stud, Johnstown, N. J., has sold to Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., the chestnut filly Golden Rod, foaled 1885, by imp. Hurrah—La Gloria, by Lever. Golden Rod was the original name of Mr. Corrigan's noted mare Modesty.

—St. Bel, the 2.24¼ four-year-old stallion, by Electioneer, recently bought from Palo Alto Stock Farm by Hon. Joseph D. Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., for $10,000, will remain in Marvin's care until next season. Since the colt's return to California he trotted a quarter in 32 seconds.

—The Futurity Stakes of 1889 of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which closes for entries for mares recently, promises to eqnal the expectations of its projectors. At last accounts it had received 258 nominations. J. B. Haggin, of California, has thus far been the most liberal subscriber, having named fifty-four mares; A. J. Cassatt, thirty-five; W. L. Scott, fifteen; E. J. Baldwin, thirteen.

—The New England Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders held a meeting at Boston, December 23, 1886, and elected the following officers: President, General W. S. Tilton, of Boston; Vice President, Hon. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; Colonel John C. Clarke, of New Hampshire; C. H. Nelson of Maine; H. J. Cutts, of Vermont, and Henry Bull, Jr., of Rhode Island; Secretary, S. W. Parlin; Treasurer, J. R. Graham.

—P. S. Talbert, Lexington, Ky., has made the following sales: Silver Mine, yearling b. c., by Alcyone, dam Silver Lock, by Mambrino Chief, for $3500, and Onwood, weaning blk. c., by Wedgewood, dam Roxana, by George Wilkes, to J. S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J., for $1000; Quartermaster, 3 years, br. c., by Alcyone, dam Qui Vive, by Sentinel, to Rundle & White, Danbury, Conn., for $3000. Astrione, 3 years, blk. f., by Alcyone, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief, to L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., for $2500; weanling b. c., by Baron Wilkes, dam Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen, to Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass., for $2500; 3-year-old b. f., by Mambrino Patchen, to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., for $1000; Celeste, 3 years, b. f., by Alcyone, dam by Neil Robinson, to William Hawson, Almont, Can., for $1000; yearling b. c., by King Rene, dam by Alcantara, to parties in Michigan for $5000.

—The past season has been an off one for Chicago, and there have been but three horses who have distinguished themselves as public performers. The bay mare Opal, 2.24, by Jay Gould, owned by N. S. Jones, and driven by John Kelly, started eight times and was first three times. Starting without a record, she finished the season with a record of 2.24. The gray stallion Moody, 2.18½, by Swigert, owned by Dan Brown, and driven by Lewis Fay, faced the starter fourteen times and won first money eight times, reducing his record from 2.23¾ to 2.18½. The chestnut gelding Charlie Boy, 2.29¼, owned by F. T. Berry and driven by John Atkinson, has eighteen races to his credit out of twenty-two starts, and chopped off ten seconds, having started the season with a record of 2.39½. I tnink Charlie Boy heads the list for 1886. The chestnut gelding Dick Stauffer, 2.21¼, by Blue Bull, owned by B. F. Stauffer, and driven by P. V. Johnston, started but once, in a cup race at Washington Park for members' horses, and won in straight heats, reducing his record from 2.26¾ to 2.21¼, and that right off the road. Chicago furnished several other starters, but none whose performances are worthy of note.

BATTER PUDDING, NO. 2.—One quar of milk, four eggs, six tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt. Bake twenty minutes. Serve with hot sauce

STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS HOLD A SENATE CAUCUS.

Two Ballots Cast, with Miller in the Lead and Morton a Close Second—Hiscock's Eleven Votes Needed to Make a Majority.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Immediately on the adjournment of the assembly, the Democratic members hastily left the chamber and the Republican senators secured available seats therein. There was an anxious look on every countenance. Skirmishes over the real battle were to be fought for which the most sagacious generalship had provided. The Napoleons of the occasion, Morton and Miller, hoped to win the day. To whom would Hiscock prove the Blucher? That was the question.

Senator Edmund L. Pitts was selected as presiding officer of the caucus, and in a graceful speech thanked the members for their mark of confidence, pointed out the important duty of the hour, and speaking in general terms of the distinguished candidates for the senatorship, sedulously avoided betraying any personal preference.

Walter G. Smith, of Tompkins county, was chosen secretary of the caucus.

Tellers were elected as follows: McCarthy, Henry and McAvoy. Mr. Ainsworth moved that the caucus proceed to election of a nominee for senator and that each man arise and indicate his preference as called on the roll, the candidate receiving a majority of the caucus votes to be declared the nominee. A preliminary roll call showed three absentees, Messrs. Eldridge, Moses, and Rea.

Mr. Erwin moved as an amendment that the person receiving a majority of the votes of all the Republican members selected to the legislature be the candidate for senator.

Messrs. Sloan, Baker, Kellogg, Curtis, Evans, Knapp, Raines, and others opposed the amendment, while Messrs. Erwin, Kruse, Fassett, and others defended the same. Its champions argued that the people deserved the selection of a senator who was the choice of the representatives elected, while its opponents designated the absentees as laggards, and the amendment as preposterous and unknown to legislative precedent.

In his speech Senator Raines alluded in a minor way to the Conkling contest.

At the mention of the name of the Oneida chief the assembly rang with applause, which was protracted for several minutes. It was generally remarked that the Morton and Hiscock men favored the amendment, while the Miller men fought it.

The roll call showed the amendment carried by a vote of 52 to 39, and was an undoubted victory for the Morton banner, two of the absentees, Sea and Eldridge being Morton advocates, and the third, Moses, a Millerite.

Nominations being declared in order, Senator Fassett arose and presented the name of Levi P. Morton. The name was greeted with a full measure of applause.

Senator Smith followed, when the applause accorded Mr. Fassett's efforts had subsided, and put in nomination Hon. Warner Miller.

Senator Hendricks followed Mr. Smith in behalf of Hon. Frank Hiscock.

Assemblyman Saxton, of Wayne, seconded the nomination of Morton, dwelling upon the fact that he was not a factional candidate and had never been identified with any faction.

Gen. Curtis seconded the nomination of Warner Miller in an earnest speech, and while bowing to the graceful tributes paid the other candidates, he recognized Mr. Miller as combinining, more than any other, the necessary qualifications for the position in question.

Assemblyman Hamilton, of New York, seconded the nomination of Frank Hiscock. He had the highest regard for the gentlemen mentioned, but believed, as did thousands of the people, that Frank Hiscock should represent New York in the United States senate

The chairman ordered the roll for the first ballot, which resulted:

Miller, 44; Morton, 35; Hiscock, 12.

The vote in detail was:

Morton—Senators Barager, Coggeshall, Conneily, Fassett, Low, McMillan, Marvin, Raines, Vedder—9; Assemblymen Bacon, Buckley, Cole, Davis, Edson, Erwin, Evans, Gallagher, Henry, Hogeboom, Ingersoll, Latimer, Leeker, Maxwell, Pierce, Robinson, Saxton, Charles Smith, M. A. Smith, N. G. Smith, Sweet, D. L. Thompson, Vandemark, Walters, White and Youngman—26. Total, 35.

Miller—Senators Comstock, Griswold, Hogsradt, Kellogg, Knapps, Pitts, Doar, Smith, Walker, Worth—10; Assemblymen Ainsworth, Arnold, Babcock, Baker, Bates, Baucus, Berry, Brundago, Burns, Cornwell, Curtis, Emery, Fort, Frost, Goerss, Griffin, Hadley, Hale, Horton, Husted, Mabie, Manville, Mase, Maner, McEvoy, Platt, Porter, Prime Reitz, Seaver, Simes, R. H. Smith, Taylor, A. S. Thompson—34. Total, 44.

Hiscock—Senator Hendricks—1; Assemblymen Crosby, Davies, Hamilton, Home, Johnson, Kimball, Kruse, McCarthy, Parsons, Stacy, Tisdale—11. Total, 12.

While the vote was being taken every one was busily engaged in "tallying," and at the conclusion the Miller faction cheered heartily When Speaker Husted, in a nervous, jerky voice, voted Miller the applause was deafening, and continued several minutes. The same was the case with Burns and others regarded as doubtful. Immediately after the announcement the chairman ordered a second ballot. It revealed only one change, that of Kimball from Hiscock to Morton, thus leaving the vote: Miller, 44; Morton, 36; Hiscock, 11.

Mr. Erwin at this point moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, upon which Mr. Husted demanded the yeas and nays. The Hiscock and Morton men combined and succeeded in getting an adjournment: Yeas, 48; nays, 43. But one Miller man voted to adjourn—Horton, who had formerly been considered doubtful; in fact, at one time being credited to Morton.

The Democratic caucus nominated Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, as their candidate for the senate.

NEW JERSEY'S DEADLOCK.

The Senate Still Unorganized—Contested Seats Committee.

TRENTON, Jan. 18.—The senate met at 8 o'clock last night. Secretary Reading of the last senate in the chair. Senator Edwards, of Hudson, demanded to be sworn, but the secretary refused to recognize him, as the senate was not organized. On motion of Senator Griggs the senate was adjourned until Thursday at 3 o'clock. Serious protests are heard on every side because the senate will not organize. It makes a decided complication in matters generally. The bill of expenses for inauguration will have to hold over, as it can only be passed by the house, and the constitution reads that the governor shall be inaugurated in the presence of the senate and general assembly. The assembly chamber was crowded at an early hour last night. The galleries were packed with an unusual throng, a fair sprinkling of ladies being present. The speaker called the house to order at 8:30 and the Rev. Mr. Neilson offered prayer. The speaker then announced his committees.

McDermitt, from Essex, sprang to his feet and said: "I withdraw my name from all committees until a new speaker shall be elected and a man who is not in the service of the Republican party."

The committee on the inauguration made its report, including a full programme for the ceremonies. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced.

At 9:15 the house adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day on a vote of 46 to 9.

Contrary to general expectation the committee on contested elections did not make a report. The members of the committee refuse to state why they did not report. Matthews, the Democratic member, says that he did not know the reason and that he had his minority report prepared. The report will probably be made on Wednesday, as the session to-day can be only of an hour's duration, owing to the inauguration.

A Democratic caucus was held last night, the business of which was to pass a resolution for the seating of Walters, but nothing has been announced concerning it and no open action was taken.

Although the committee on contests made no report, it is understood that the following shows the nature of their report as prepared: This committee is composed of three Republicans, one Democrat, and one labor man. They will order a new election in the Second assembly district of Mercer county. The speaker, a Democrat, will support this decision; this will leave the Walters-Jones seat vacant until the new election. The committee is not yet prepared to report on the Turley-Haines seat. Turley, a Democrat, was sworn in the other day, but may be unseated. The vote on the Walters-Jones seat was 4 to 1, Mathews, the Democrat, voting against a new election.

Speaker Baird in an interview expressed his dissatisfaction in regard to Governor Abbett, but signified his intention of voting for a Democrat in any case. He also said that he was not alone in his opinion, and intimated a serious break in the Abbett ranks.

Senator McPherson has arrived, and Walter Phelps is expected here to help Sewell.

Assemblyman McDermott, chairman of the Democratic state committee, says that Kinney, the Democrat bolter, has not returned to his party, but will vote with Republicans in the Mercer county affair.

Governor-elect Green went before Chief Justice Beasley at midnight and there took the oath of office as governor of the state. Ex-Governor Abbett arrived at the state house a few minutes after 12, and Allan McDermott, John H. Blackwell, Senator Werts, James Smith and a few other prominent Democrats dropped in soon afterward. It was 12:53 before Governor Green arrived in his carriage from the chief justice's. He entered the executive chamber, and was met by ex-Governor Abbett.

"You are heartily welcome, Governor Green. I turn over to you the office and all there is in it, and wish you all the joy there is in it," said the retiring executive, as he clasped both his successor's hands.

This unusual mode of entering upon the duties of the office was taken on account of the general unsettled state of affairs and the fact that, there being no president of the senate, Baird, who was made speaker by the Republicans, would have been governor until noon had Mr. Green not been sworn in until then.

Governor Green will appoint his son Robert, Jr., as his private secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GOVERNOR.

Everything Ready for the Inauguration To-Day.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 18.—Governor-elect Beaver, and Lieutenant-Governor-elect Davies, arrived here yesterday afternoon. A number of clubs also arrived. The military is coming in, and the city is filling up with visitors. Governor Beaver, will be inaugurated in the hall of the house of representatives at noon to-day. He is the guest of Governor Pattison, at the executive mansion. There will be eleven regiments and several batteries, and unattached companies, containing about 6,000 men, in the military division of the parade. Besides these, there will be a dozen or more political clubs in line, some of them of large membership. The third division will consist of the fire department of the city and visiting companies. Contrary to custom, the inauguration ceremonies will precede the parade. After the parade the two houses will vote separately for United States senator. On Wednesday at noon they will meet in joint convention, when the result of the election will be declared. As the Republicans have eighty-three majority on joint ballot, Col. Quay's election is a foregone conclusion.

In the house a resolution was adopted for the creation of a committee of two senators and five members of the house to investigate the charges against the management of the soldiers' orphans' schools. A bill was introduced requiring semi-monthly payment of wages to workers in lawful money.

No Peace in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The Democrats of the senate unseated W. N. McDonald (Rep.), in the report of three of the committee on elections. The minority said it would not be ready to present a report until this morning, but the majority of the senate refused to wait, and, without discussion, adopted the report, finding McDonald guilty of bribery. Under the operation of the previous question, Branneman, the contestor, was seated, although the contestee tried to introduce testimony that he bought votes and used money illegitimately in the election. Lieutenant Governor Robertson has appealed to the supreme court, and although the judges were absent in recess they were called together by telegraph and will sit to hear the argument. An effort will be made to get a decision before the joint committee which sits Wednesday. The promised developments of the next two days, in keeping with former dispatches, will probably lead to two joint conventions, the election of Turpie by one and Harrison by the other, with the object of having the title to the seat settled by the United States senate.

The Democratic position has been greatly strengthened by the decision of Judge Ayres, of the circuit court, who is a Republican. The decision is that the election of Lieutenant Governor Robertson was illegal and void, for the reason that the constitution provides for the election of a governor and lieutenant governor once in four years only. The court grants an injunction restraining him from performing the duties of the office of lieutenant governor.

Capt. Smith Drops Dead.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Capt. John P. Smith, of the river steamer Chrystenah, one of the best known men on the Hudson, dropped dead here of heart disease, aged 54 years. Capt. Smith commanded the steamer Magenta when she blew up near Sing Sing. He was also captain of the Riverdale when that steamer sunk near New York, and had other narrow escapes.

The Lorillard's Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—There is no change in the situation of the strike at Lorillard's tobacco factory at Jersey City. None of the strikers have yet returned to work nor signified any intention of doing so. Out of the 3,300 employes about 200 are at work. The company claim to have a large stock of plug tobacco on hand, but their supply of fine cut is running low.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

it is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.

Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.

HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.

I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.

W. S. FLEMING.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle of Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of the [illegible], headache, impure blood, [illegible] Pills are unequaled.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Company of Centre county, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 10, 1887.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Twenty-ninth Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented:

ASSESTS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 14,613 79
Cash premiums and tax		904 22
Borrowed money		1550 00
Cash in treasury		204 39
Making the total available assests for the past year		17,274 40
EXPENSES.		
Compensation of directors	$ 195 03	
Salary of Secretary	100 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Extra services of Secretary	11 20	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	88 34	
Election board	5 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Moses Thompson on house	700 00	
Moses Thompson, interest	14 37	
Note in bank	150 00	
D. S. Erb on implements	130 25	
D. S. Kauffman & Co., on goods	1469 00	
W. S. Musser	28 14	
Witness	89 05	3,026 38
Total accruing assests and funds of the Co., the past year less expenses		14,248 02
To which add notes of 1882, 3, 4 and 5		119,203 56
		$ 133 451 58
Minus cancelations and tax on notes		15,819 92
Making the total available assests of Co. this day		117,631 66
Face value of premuim notes in force this day		125,649 57
Insurance taken the past year	155,023 34	
Risks and insurances of 1882, 3, 4 and 5	1,264,567 39	
Making risks and insurances this day		1,419,590 73
Liabilities for losses		
S. P. Ruble $1000 00 less $100 on witness fees, &c.		
Wm. McFarland 700 00		
D. S. Erb 14 47		
Kate & Maggie Alexander 176 00		
D. S. Kauffman & Co. 240 00		
Amount outstanding		1,156 31

At the election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgert, J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, J. R. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, S. G. Slack, Wm. McFarlane Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Baily, H. C. Campbell.

Whereupon the board organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Fred Kurtz; Vice President, S. J. Herring; Secretary, D. F. Luse; Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.

Agent for Miles township also Walker and Marion, Samuel Gramley.

Agent for Harris township, Wm. McFarlane.

Agent for College, Jacob Bottorf, jointly with McFarlane, agents for Benner and Spring.

Agent for Ferguson, J. G. Baily, and for Patton and Halfmoon, Campbell and Baily.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED'K KURTZ, President.

FOR INSURERS.

There are some wrong impressions abroad, from persons who don't care to tell the truth when a groundless story better suits their purpose, relative to the Penns Valley Fire Ins. Co., which may be corrected by studying the following plain statement of facts:

6 Policies taken all as new and not as renewals	$23 40
To this add 14 taxes, averaging 3 per cent. on a premium note of $ 80 equal	$33 60
Or a total cost for 29 years of	$57 00
And for 1 year 1-29 of $57	$1 96⅓
Or for a 5 year period	$9 82⅔
Comparing this with rates offered by agents of cash companies for 5 years. ($1.25 per 1000 for 1 year or for 5 years)	$12 50
Showing a difference in favor of the F. M. of	$2 67
To which interest should be added upon the cash ($12.50) paid down for at least 2 years to equalize the installment plan of payments in a mutual company, showing difference in favor of the Farmers Mutual Ins. Co per 1000 of	$4 17
Again, an agent of a cash company said an extra good risk we sometimes write at $1 per hundred, per 1000	$10 00
Interest on $10 for 2 years	$1 20
Total for 5 years	$11 20
The best risks in the Farmers Mutual cost the policy holder in 29 years	$48 60
Or for 5 years	$8 20
Being a difference again in favor of the Farmers Mutual per 1000 of	$3 00

D. F. LUSE, SEC.

WE "MADE A BREAK"!

BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

CELEBRATED PATTERSON ORGAN,

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS,

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES. A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

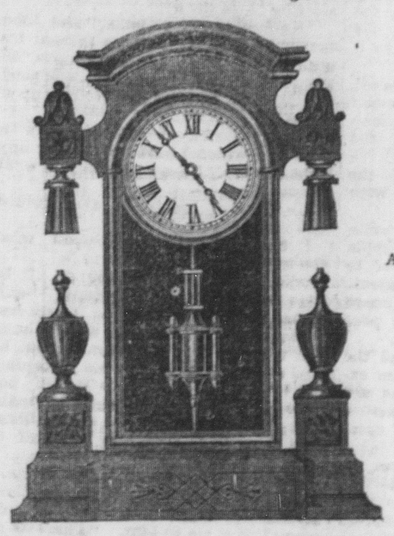
SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,

THE ROCKFORD,

THE WALTHAM,

AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES.

CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

—BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,—

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M. — EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. — COME TO SEE US. — Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH - Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

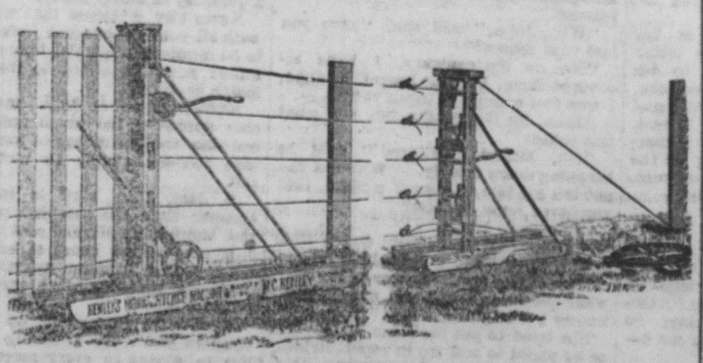
Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H. K. HICKS & BRO

THE IMPROVED

HENLEY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE.



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

9jun3m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

For 1887

Now ready, contains 2 Colored Plates, hundreds of Illustrations, and nearly 200 pages—32 pertaining to Gardening and Flower Culture, and over 150 containing an Illustrated List of nearly all the FLOWERS and VEGETABLES grown, with directions how to grow them, where the best SEEDS, PLANTS, and BULBS can be procured, with prices of each. This book mailed free on receipt of 10 cents, and the 10 cents may be deducted from the first order sent us. Every one interested in a garden, or who desires good, fresh seeds, should have this work. We refer to the millions who have used our seeds. Buy only Vick's Seeds at Headquarters. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Next Term begins January 5, 1886.

This Institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

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4 30		8 55	Lemont	6 25		1 50
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BRIEF MENTION.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Accidents and Incidents—Personal Mention—Sayings and Doings in All Parts of the World Upon the Questions of the Day.

There are more cattle than there is grass in Montana, and the stockmen of the territory are becoming considerably alarmed for the future.

The principal horse dealer in Montreal has entered an action against the municipal government for $5,000 damages, for permitting the medical health officer to declare glanders epidemic in the city.

It is said in St. Petersburg that Turkey is trying to persuade Russia to leave to the Emperor William the selection of a prince for the Bulgarian throne and that Russian opinion resents England's cordial reception of the Bulgarian delegates. This leads the London papers to affirm that Russia is trying to force a Franco-German conflict, in order to enable her to carry out her own eastern plan.

Fire at Washington destroyed Professor Bell's library of 6,000 volumes and otherwise damaged his elegant residence.

Batavia, N. Y., had a $70,000 fire, The Daily News office being among the losses.

Oswego had an $80,000 blaze.

The Mexican International railway, which will shorten the distance between San Antonio, Tex., and the City of Mexico at least 400 miles, is being constructed at the rate of a mile of track a day.

A big toy firm in Chicago made an assignment. It had been in business thirty-one years, and its trade approached $500,000 annually, yet its schedule of liabilities aggregates $102,072.

The house passed the bill creating the department of agriculture and labor, and making its head a cabinet officer.

Much uneasiness is felt over Russia's alleged desire to get an outlet by occupying north and northwestern Norway.

The mayor of Vancouver and others are to be prosecuted for banishing the Chinese.

The explosion of 1,300 pounds of nitroglycerine at the Clinton Powder mills shook the country over a radius of twenty miles.

The North Carolina legislature rejected, by a vote of 107 to 3, a resolution approving the nomination of Mr. Matthews for recorder of deeds at Washington. The resolution was offered by a colored member.

Senator Cameron denies the report that Senator Logan owed him money and that he cancelled the note.

Lord Iddlesleigh, late secretary for foreign affairs in the British cabinet, died suddenly at the residence of Lord Salisbury.

The heirs of Samuel J. Tilden who have begun the suit in equity for the purpose of invalidating the clause in Mr. Tilden's will creating the so called free library trust, cause it to be authoritatively announced that even if the courts should decide that the attempt to create the trust was void and of no effect whatever, they will fully and faithfully carry out Mr. Tilden's intentions and give to New York city the largest and best free library in the world.

The laborers employed in the rolling mills at Reading, Pa., struck work because an increase in wages up to the Philadelphia scale was refused them.

The Chicago board of trade was startled by the crashing of a ten pound piece of iron through one of the plate glass windows into the hall in which the traders were in session, accompanied by a terrific explosion. It was at first supposed that the Anarchists were at work, but investigation disclosed that the cover of the manhole to an electric conduit had been blown to fragments, owing to a leak in one of the gas pipes under the sidewalk, which had filled the conduit with gas.

Robert Garrett's magnificent $500,000 palace in Baltimore was formally opened with a brilliant ball.

The senior holder of the office of justice of the peace in the United States, Ezra Mansfield, of Verona, N. Y., has resigned. He will be 90 years old on the 29th of this month.

Several western cities, Chicago among the number, are threatened with a water famine.

A workingman, who announced that he had been appointed Prince of Bulgaria by an angel, tried to force himself into the kaiser's palace, but was arrested and sent to an asylum.

Mrs. Mary E. Dodge and Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew were installed as commissioners of education in New York.

"Billy" McGrath, of New York, a desperate burglar, who wanted to make his 8-year-old nephew a rogue, was betrayed to the police by his dying mother.

Ex-Chief Justice Davis, of New York, of the supreme court, in resuming his legal practice since his retirement from the bench, made his first pleading before Judge Williams in an important suit involving the meaning of the word "shipment."

The police of Chicago stopped a funeral to investigate the singular series of circumstances by which a man could collect insurances on three wives and now put in a claim on a stepdaughter, all of the policies being in one association.

The peach buds along the Hudson river have not been injured by the recent cold snap.

The secretary of the treasury at Washington has revoked the embargo on Canadian horses, and the glanders scare is over.

Bogus Louisiana lottery tickets have been discovered at San Francisco, and it is believed a large business has been done in them.

At a meeting of the Western Nail association, held at Pittsburg, it was decided to advance the card rate on nails from $2.40 to $2.60 per keg. Wages of nailmakers will be advanced one cent per keg.

Calvin Pratt, who was extradited from Japan and convicted of forging checks on the Pacific bank, of San Francisco, amounting to $14,000, was sentenced to fourteen years in the state prison.

Wool growers in Ohio believe their industry to be doomed. They make public the fact that since the act of 1883 there has been a decrease in the number of sheep in their state of 850,000 head and a falling off in the wool product of over 4,000,000 pounds this year, while in the whole country there is an annual and an increasing loss.

The first recorded instance of a stock company being formed to prosecute a libel suit comes from Jackson, Tenn., where the members of the Central Baptist church have joined with their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Howard, editor of The True Baptist, in prosecuting a $50,000 damage suit against fifteen leading citizens of Jackson, a prominent physician of Nashville, a leading jeweler of Memphis and four newspapers, secular and religious, for charging Dr. Howard with conduct unbecoming a minister.

Austria proposes to be prepared for whatever may happen. An increase of $5,000,000 in the budget for the war department has been authorized by the Vienna cabinet.

The senate was not in session Saturday. In the house the interstate commerce bill, as agreed to by the senate, was reported, ordered printed and will be considered at an early day. The senate bill for the retirement of the trade dollar was referred to the committee of the whole. A joint resolution looking to an investigation of the books, accounts and methods of the Pacific railroad was considered, but not finally acted upon. The river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up and considered.

A large distillery burned at Terre Haute, Ind., caused a loss of life and $100,000.

Doctors who have examined the brain of John M. Wilson, hanged at Norristown, Pa., are of opinion that the man was of unsound mind.

Five masked men attempting to rob a freight train of the Panhandle road, near Sheridan station, Pa., were pursued by the train's crew. One of them fired upon a fireman, wounding him in the leg. The thieves escaped.

Miss Van Zant, the young woman who is to marry August Spies, has many wealthy relatives near Pittsburg, none of whom have ever given any evidence of insanity.

Anarchist Grottkau, of Milwaukee, now in prison for contempt, has been indicted for perjury.

The 3,000 workers in Lorillard's tobacco factory at Jersey City are out on strike.

The Rev. Arthur Donnelly took charge of the parish of St. Stephens, in New York, in place of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who quitted the pastoral residence. The parishioners held an excited meeting, resolved to boycott the church and to raise a subscription for Dr. McGlynn.

Interviews with leading Knights of Labor in various parts of the country show that while there is much dissatisfaction with the general officers, there is little danger of a revolt. It is not probable that a special session of the general assembly will be called.

The question of social precedence at Washington grows more complicated, and is likely to explode at some of the many lunch parties at present the thing in the fashionable world.

Judge T. C. Iler, of the Arkansas bench, was assassinated on his way home, in Prairie county, that state.

Ex-Governor Robinson's coyness in regard to the United States senatorship does not convince his admirers in Massachusetts that he is wholly unconscious of the sentiment that animated Barkis.

Cattle on the Montana ranges have not suffered greatly from the cold so far.

The western express on the Fitchburg railroad was badly wrecked at Westminster, Mass. The line was completely blocked, but the passengers miraculously escaped with only a few bruises.

Senor Mort, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, announces that a definite special convention will soon be signed with the United States providing for mutual concessions as to the trade of this country and the Spanish West Indies.

It is stated that the reason why a Chicago business man with half a million dollars married the female cashier in his store was that she got thirteen cents for a shilling every time.

It is believed that the new treaty with China now before the senate is not likely to give satisfaction to the people of the Pacific coast, since it does not effectually prohibit the coming of Chinese to this country.

Representative S. S. Cox is seriously ill in Washington, and his physicians state that if he should fortunately recover he must take extremely good care of himself for many months if he expects to be active in the Fiftieth congress.

It is supposed that Capt. Greely, now assistant signal officer, will be promoted to the position so suddenly vacated by the death of Gen. Hazen.

The roller skating rink has been completely vanquished as a popular pastime by the toboggan slide.

A walking delegate of the Carpenters' union was fined $10 in New York for trying to make trouble with the men employed by a contractor and threatening a boycott.

Five hundred tons of coal and costly machinery, valued at $100,000, were destroyed by the burning of the mammoth breaker of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company at Plymouth, Pa.

The "whips" in the house of commons are energetically engaged in securing the attendance of the supporters of the government at the opening of parliament.

Mr. Sexton is cheering the Irish people with a speech declaring that the present government will be speedily overthrown and home rule soon be granted to Ireland.

Charles A. McKenzie, one of the "six hundred" who made the famous charge at Balaklava and served here in the war of the rebellion, was buried Sunday with military honors by Farnham post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, of which he was a member.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Money closed at 5 per cent., which was the lowest rate. The highest rate was 6. Exchange closed firmer; posted rates, 4.83@4.87; actual rates, 4.82½@4.82¾ for sixty days and 4.86¼@4.86½ for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 125 bid; 4s, coup., 127½ bid; 4½s, coup., 110¼ bid.

The stock market was weak under the lead of Richmond and Terminal and the East Tennessee bonds, which were exceptionally weak on a comparatively small selling movement. The market as a whole was very dull, but closed with prices generally ¼ to ⅝ lower, the latter in West Point Terminal. Michigan Central, C., C., C. and I., Ohio and Mississippi, Louisville and Nashville, San Francisco, Jersey Central, Pacific Mail and Reading were exceptions to the general weakness, closing ⅛@¾ per cent. higher.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Closed steady and unchanged; winter wheat extra, $3.20@3.40; Minnesota extra, $3.20@3.40; city mill extra, $4.65, for West Indies. Southern flour closed quiet, but steady; common to choice extra, $3.50@5.25.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active at irregular prices, closing heavy, but fractionally higher. Spot lots closed steady and a trifle higher. Spot sales of No. 2 red state at 93c.; No. 1 do., 96c.; No. 2 red winter, 94¼c.; No. 3 do., 91c.; ungraded red, 87@93c.; No. 2 red winter, Feb., 92¾c. bid; do. May, 96¼c.; do. March, 94¼c. bid.

CORN—Options were steady, but dull, closing unchanged. Spot lots closed strong and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 47¼@48¼c.; ungraded mixed, 47¼@48¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 48¼@48¼c.; do. May, 51¼c. bid.

OATS—Options were dull, but closed firm, at a slight advance. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 41c.; No. 2 do., 39½c.; No. 2 mixed, Jan., 33½c.; do. Feb., 35¾c.

RYE—Dull; western, 55@57c.; state, 58@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $12.25@12.75.

LARD—Closed dull and heavy; cash, $6.75; Jan., $6.72@6.74; Feb., $6.76@6.78.

BUTTER—Dull, but firm; state, 12@23c.; western, 10@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; state, 10¼@13½c.; western flat, 11@13½c.

EGGS—Steady; state, 32c.; western, 31c.

SUGAR—Raw steady at 4¾c. for fair refining. Refined steady, but firm; cut loaf, 6¼c.; crushed, 6¼c.; cubes, 6¼c.; powdered, 6⅛@6¼c.; granulated, 5⅞c.; mould A, 6¼c.; confectioners' A, 5¾c.; coffee A. standard, 5¼@5⅝c.; coffee off A, 5¼c.; white extra C, 5@5¼c.; extra C, 4¾@4¾c.; C, 4¼@4⅝c.; yellow 4¼@4⅜c.

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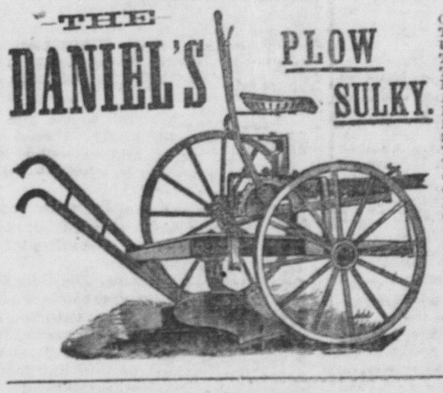

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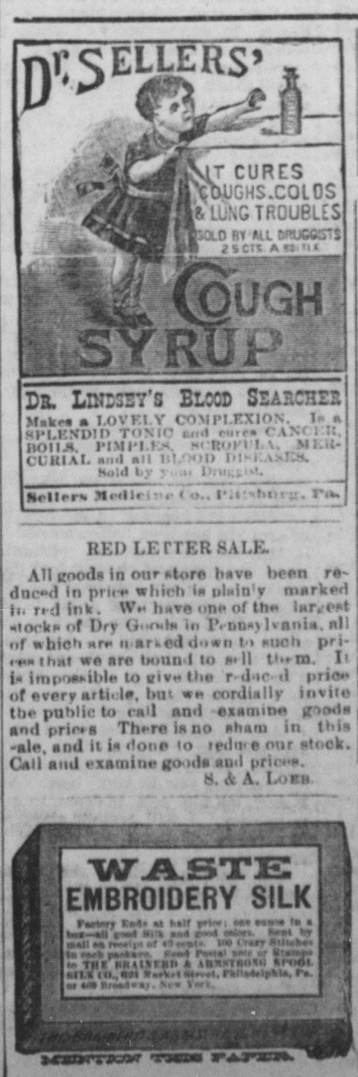

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VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIAL.

MESSRS. RAUCH & SONS, Philadelphia.

DAVIS GROVE, MONTGOMERY CO., PA., May 12th, 1886.

GENTS.—This is to certify that I have been using RAUCH'S $25 PHOSPHATE for some time, and it does well for me. I have nine acres of ground on which I used last year $25 per acre of RAUCH'S $25 PHOSPHATE for Wheat, Grass, Corn, etc., and this year I have used two tons of A. Jeffries' to one-half of the ground, and one bag of RAUCH'S $25 PHOSPHATE to the other half, and can see a decided difference in favor of the RAUCH'S $25 PHOSPHATE to the other half. At this time, May 12th, the Rye is four feet high or more. Where RAUCH'S $25 PHOSPHATE was applied, the Rye is thicker than where the other was applied, the Rye is thicker than where the other was applied, the Rye is thicker than where the other

A Boujonniere.

A dewy fragrance drifts at times
  Across my willing senses,
And leads the rillet of my rhymes
From city gutters, gusts and grimes
  To lowland fields and fences.

I seem to see, as I inhale
  This perfume faint and fleeting,
Green hillsides sloping to a vale,
Whose leafy shadows screen the pale
  Wood flowers from noonday's greeting.

I hear the song—the sweet heartache—
  Of just a pair of thrushes;
And near, half dreaming, half awake,
The ripple of the streamlet break
  Their momentary hushes.

And why, dear heart, do I to-day,
  Hemmed in by court and alley,
Seem lost in haunts of faud and fay?
Look!—on my coat I've pinned your spray
  Of lillies-of-the-valley.

MR. JOSEPH CHILBLUD

Mr. Joseph Chilblud—Mr. Joseph Chilblud you will understand, not John, the happy, good-hearted ne'er-do-well—entered the breakfast-room on a chilly autumnal morning, and glanced critically at the table laid for the morning meal. Yes, it was arranged as it should be and as Mr. Chilblud always expected to find it—spotless cloth and china, the coffee-urn bubbling and steaming, the little silver spirit-stove boiling the water ready to receive the eggs, napkins properly folded, and finally, the newspaper ready cut and aired, and spread across the arm of his easy-chair. Everything being satisfactory, Mr. Chilblud crossed over to the fire, and, his position on the hearthrug causing him to front a mirror, he naturally glanced at his reflection therein. A long, broad face, with very neatly-trimmed whiskers, no mustache to hide the wide, thin lips; light, penetrating eyes, an aquiline nose, and carefully-brushed dark hair, formed a tout ensemble which, to one person at least, was altogether pleasing, and that person was Joseph Chilblud. It may be said with truth that Mr. Chilblut entertained a very high opinion of himself, both physically and morally, and it is equally true that he had grounds for doing so. Born in a somewhat humble position, he had, by steady perseverance and determination, raised himself until he held at the age of 42, the post of inspector of elementary schools, with a salary of between £400 and £500 per annum. And from boyhood to manhood his life had been exemplary, no temptations having had power to move him from the paths of virtue. Whether this was due to the coldness of his disposition or to the severe and extreme rectitude of his conduct it is hard to say, but certain it is that Mr. Joseph Chilblut, of No. 19 Propriety square, was deemed a pattern in the quadruple character of husband, father, householder, and inspector. His marriage, too, had been perfect as a stroke of business and a proof of good taste. For the lady whom he honored with his hand was pretty, rich, and good-tempered; and, moreover, she retained after seven years of matrimony the same respect for her husband and awe of his stupendous talents, that she had carried in her fluttering little heart to the altar.

Mr. Chilblud was on the point of opening his watch when Mrs. Chilblud entered the room. He replaced it in his pocket and took his seat at the table, while his scrutinizing eye involuntarily turned to survey his wife's gown. Observing that it was in her usual correct taste, he gravely deposited the eggs in the boiling water and placed his watch on the table to mark the time.

"Joseph," said Mrs. Chilblud, while the meal was proceeding, "I wish you would look at Ethel before you go out; she seems a trifle feverish."

"I suppose she has been running and over-heating herself again," said the gentleman in a voice which was a natural concomitant of his whole person—clear, cold, and searching. "I told Sarah that for the next offense, of the sort she would receive her dismissal; the children must not be permitted to overtire themselves with exercise."

"No; it is not that, I am afraid it is Ethel's own fault. She will try to learn Arthur's lessons, though Dr. Sinclair, as you know, strictly forbade her touching a book for another year at least. He said: 'Give her plenty of exercise and play, but no lessons until she is 5.' And yet she knows the whole alphabet, and can read little words!" Mrs. Chilblut's face was a mixture of dismay and maternal pride in her child's capacity.

"Do you use your authority in the matter, my dear?"

"I endeavor to, but it is impossible to tell how or when she picks up her knowledge. And she asks me some strange questions some times; I scarcely know how to answer her."

Mr. Chilblud pushed back his chair, and took up his former position on the hearth rug—only with his back to the fire this time. A little frown of uneasiness marred the customary serenity of his aspect.

"Marian," he said, after a lengthened pause, "we shall have to be extremely careful with Ethel. The child is preternaturally quick, her brain power preponderates unduly over the fragility of her body. She must be kept back; as Sinclair says, nothing must be allowed to excite the activity of the mind, but every aid given to strengthening the delicate little frame. How is her appetite now?"

"Wonderfully good; in fact, as a rule, she appears to be in very fair health. I sometimes wonder if the constant surveillance we exert is not as harmful as allowing her to learn what she can by herself."

"My dear Marian, in a case of this description a medical man must be the judge; and my own opinion entirely coincides with that expressed by Sinclair. We must not allow Ethel's intellect to be forced, or grave consequences may ensue. With Arthur it is entirely different. He is of a quiet, unexcitable, somewhat phlegmatic temperament, and will plod steadily on without making a particularly brilliant show. I think the wisest course we can take is to send Ethel into the country. It is, of course, impossible for me to leave London just now, so that we cannot remove the household; but we can send the child to your sister's. The place is extremely pleasant and healthy, there are little ones near her own age, she would be out of doors the greater part of the day, and the food—fresh milk, eggs, and fruit—is highly desirable. What do you say? Suppose you write to Mrs. Cole, and we can talk the matter over this evening."

"But Joseph," interposed Mrs. Chilblud, anxiously, "you do not think she is going to be ill?"

"Certainly not," answered her husband in his smooth precise tone, "only I am a great believer in the old adage, 'Prevention is better than cure,' and with a child of Ethel's caliber one can not be too vigilant and careful. Now, my dear, we will have the children down; for I must go in ten minutes. I will try to see Sinclair later on to discuss our plans; in the mean time let there be a truce to all lessons to-day; and could you not invite the little Howlands over, and let them all have a good romp together in the nursery? It would do Ethel good."

* * * * *

"Well?" said Miss Burton, in answer to the uplifted hand.

"Please, teacher, Tommy Carter's asleep."

Brought thus plainly under her notice, the teacher was compelled to see what she did not wish to observe at the moment."

"Tommy Carter, come here!" And at the sound of his name the boy sat up and rubbed his eyes. "Why, Tommy! what is the meaning of this?" said Miss Burton in a kind voicef for the boy was one of her brightest pupils, and she knew something about his home life. He was a tall boy for his age, a little under 7,—all the children in Miss Burton's room were under 7,—with a face that might have been any father's pride; such a handsome, open countenance, in spite of its grimness and the thick locks of matted, unkempt hair which fell over his brow.

"Please, teacher, I didn't mean to go to sleep, but I wor so tired!"

"How is that?"

"I didn't go to bed till long past 12 last night, and father he woke me at 5 to light the fire, 'cos mother couldn' get up, 'cos she 'ant well."

"What kept you up so late?"

"I had to mind the baby."

"Where was your mother?"

"Please, teacher, mother went to the Dolphin to fetch father, and they didn't come out till they was turned out, and then father and mother had a row, and he knocked her spinning, and she's bad to-day, she is."

"And was there nobody to look after the baby but you?"

"No, 'cos the lady what lives in the next room she's gone away, and the baby cried so as I took it and sat on the door-step till mother come in, and then it didn't stop. Father said he'd chuck it out of the window if mother didn't quiet its row."

The boy spoke in a quiet, matter-of-fact tone. Why not? He was used to his life; such scenes were of daily occurrence, and if the previous night's experiences had been a trifle worse than usual, there was one comfort to be derived from them—his mother was too ill to get drunk *that* day at least.

"You may go to your place," said the teacher, quietly. "I am going to give out the sums. Annie Blake what are you crying for?"

The little girl addressed vouchsafed no reply, but after a little hesitation the child who occupied the next seat volunteered the information that Annie Blake felt sick.

Miss Burton called the little girl to her side. "What is the matter, Annie; have you had anything to disagree with you?"

The child shook her head. She was very clean and tidily dressed, though in wofully-patched garments.

"What did you have for breakfast?"

"Nothing, teacher," said the little girl, looking up with timid eyes. "Mother couldn't give us any this morning, because all the bread was gone."

"Is your father out of work?"

"Yes, teacher, he's got a bad foot."

Miss Burton led the child into the head mistress' room and gave her a roll out of the bag that contained her own lunch. "Sit down and eat that, and if I can manage it I will go round and see your mother after school."

The teacher's heart ached as she returned to the school-room. It was horrible to think of a child, little more than a baby, sent breakfastless to school.

She knew well the extreme destitution there was among many of the children, for the school was situated in a very poor neighborhood. She did what little she could do to relieve the most pressing cases in her own room, but it was only a drop of kindness in an ocean of distress. Many a parcel of old clothes and boots she collected among her friends and distributed to the children, but there were some to whom it was worse than useless to give—the children of idle, depraved parents, who would strip every tidy article of apparel off their own and their children's backs and pawn them for a few pence, to obtain more than decency or natural affection to them—drink.

The teacher did her best even in these cases. "Now, Mary," she would say, fastening a warm petticoat on a little girl, "tell your mother if you come to school without this to-morrow that I shall send you back. You are to wear it every day." Occasionally the hint had the desired effect, but not often.

Returning to the school room, Miss Burton stood still for a moment at the open door. The children had taken advantage of her temporary absence to vacate their places, and were amusing themselves in various ways. And, worse than all, at the other door, leading from the main corridor, stood the inspector, the man whom they all dreaded because of his influence in high quarters, and because of his cold calculating nature, which regarded the maintenance of discipline as the first law of the universe. There he stood, his light, inquiring eyes calmly taking in the whole scene.

"Good morning, Miss Burton. I'm afraid my call is rather inopportune. May I ask do the children often disport themselves in this manner?"

Miss Burton colored at the sarcastic tone, but replied, quietly:

"It is very unusual. I had occasion to take a child away who felt ill, and I am sorry to see that the others have behaved badly during my absence."

"Hum! Perhaps it would have been better if you had sent a monitor, instead of leaving the room yourself. Kindly place the children: I wish to examine them. Now, children, attention! Wait, Do I see a boy asleep?"

Miss Burton once more roused Tommy Carter, at the same time endeavoring to explain sotto voce to the inspector the reason of the little fellow's fatigue.

"Yes, yes," he said, in his lofty but polite voice: "one hears so many of these kind of stories—generally excuses for idleness, you know."

"But, I believe, I am almost positive, this boy's story is correct, for his parents are both——"

"Pardon me, but I should never get through my duties if I staid to listen to all the stories the children bring. The way to do the work in a place of this kind is to go straight on, regardless of obstacles, and, above everything, to discontenance chatter."

"But we are bound, in fairness, to listen to any reasons the children may have to account for their absence, late arrival, etc., objected the teacher, with a shade of warmth. "otherwise I should have punished a little girl just now for crying because she had had no food since yesterday."

"I am really afraid, Miss Burton," said Mr. Chilblud, impressively, "that you are a little too sensitive for your post. Think of the cause in which you are enrolled as one of the workers, the education of the masses!—a truly noble work. Do not, I pray you, sharpen your feelings on the woes, real or imaginary, of individual cases."

"But," said the teacher, bravely, "it is with individual cases one must deal. How can I compel a child to work whose eyes are heavy and limbs weary for want of rest and proper nourishment? What can one expect from the exhausted systems of these babies?"

"Madam, you know the schedule. It was arranged with a proper knowledge of what can be, and is, done by children under 7."

"Yes, but is it right to expect so much from these ill-fed, ill-clothed, and, in many cases, diseased children? Many of them bring their dinners to school. You should see what is provided for them. I would venture to assert that in this room there are pretty well twenty children with the same fare to-day—a thick slice of bread, with a disgusting-looking black compound they call dripping, but which more resembles cart-grease. I have frequently seen the delicate ones turn with almost loathing from this—their customary midday meal."

"Very sad, of course; but because a child has not proper food is no argument why it should also remain ignorant."

"Will you allow me to ask you one question, Mr. Chilblud? Would you force your own children, who have every advantage, to do what is required by the school board?"

The inspector looked at this daring teacher much as one regards an impudent menial who has the effrontery to dictate to a superior.

"The cases are not parallel," he said, icily, and then proceeded to his work of examination. This he conducted in a manner one would have expected from him. Going the most round-about way to ask the simplest question, and thereby puzzling the little brains needlessly, was Mr. Chilblud's notion of discovering how much the children really knew. But, to do him justice, he could, as a rule, in spite of his supreme egotism, form a tolerably correct idea of how they had been taught and disciplined, although he had never yet met with a teacher who fully satisfied his requirements—God be thanked.

School over, Miss Burton hastily donned her walking attire, and hurried round to a dismal, dirty street not a stone's throw from the school. Quickening her steps, she picked her way through groups of loud-voiced, gossiping women and miserable, squalid children playing amidst the dirty bones and garbage of all sorts that filled the gutter, until she reached the house where little Annie Blake lived. Finding the child's tale was perfectly true, she left with her what money she could spare, and went on her way again. But a sudden thought striking her as she was nearing the top of the wretched alley, she retraced her steps and knocked at the door of a house about half-way down. It was opened by a thin, pale woman with a baby in her arms.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Collier; I just called to ask why Bobby has not been to school to-day?"

"I am sorry, miss, but I could not get him to come."

"Why?"

"He would not go without his boots, and they won't hang on any longer."

"Is your husband still out of work?"

"Yes, miss, said the woman sadly; it's over three months now since he earned a penny."

"But you get help from the parish?"

"Not a farthing—they say we must go into the house, they will not give outdoor relief; and Jim, he's set against that. He can't bear the idea of breaking up the home, poor as it is; besides, we don't want to make paupers of the children."

There was quite a flash of pride in the poor woman's white, hungry face as she spoke.

"But you can not go out like this!" said Miss Burton, gently.

"Jim's got hopes of a job in a week or two—he has been half-promised, and it may lead to something constant. I go out washing and charing four days a week, so if we can only hold out a little longer things may get a bit brighter soon. If it wasn't for the little ones I should not mind, but it's hard to see them hungry and the cupboard empty." The mute sufferings in the woman's face was far more painful to witness than a demonstrative grief.

Miss Burton laid her hand on her arm and said: "Try and bear up, Mrs. Collier; you have at least the consolation of knowing you do your best. As to Bobby, tell him he's to come to school to-morrow. I will arrange about some new boots. I mean we will see to it amongst us."

Not waiting to hear the woman's thanks, the teacher hurried away.

* * * * * *

Dinner was over in Propriety square. The children who always came down to dessert, had been captured and carried off by their nurse. Mr. and Mrs. Chilblud had indulged in a quiet conversation about the arrangements for Ethel's departure; for Mr. Chilblud had managed to see the doctor, who highly approved of the country plan. Consequently, it was to be put into execution without loss of time.

"We shall miss her dreadfully," said Mrs. Chilblud, with tears in her eyes.

"Of course we shall," assented her husband, "but it's a case in which we must make our feelings subservient to the child's benefit," and with what sounded like a sigh he took out his tablets to look over some memoranda penciled on them.

Mrs. Chilblud bent over her work and there was silence, save for the crackling of the fire and the subdued ticking of the timepiece.

It was a cold, dull evening, and the room looked very comfortable with its handsome furniture rich soft carpet, and heavy plush curtains, on all of which the firelight threw a thousand dancing gleams.

"Joseph said Mrs. Chilblud, suddenly looking up from her work. "I want to ask you something."

"I am all attention," replied her lord and master."

"I was reading in the paper this morning about a child dying from overpressure. Is it true? Do they really make them work so hard in these board schools?" Mrs. Chilblud's eyes were full of pitying wonder, which her husband's cold orbs quickly quenched.

"My dear, pray do not you indulge in the absurd, mock sentimentality that is so much in vogue at the present time. These people—the parents, whose children can for a nominal sum receive an excellent education—hate to be dragged from their wretchedness and ignorance. Born in vice and darkness themselves, they would rear their offspring the same way. They put forward every obstacle to prevent the children's attendance at school, and when forced to send them they make complaints about the amount of work. Those cases of which you speak are rank impositions on the feelings of the public."

"But there was a letter the other day, signed 'A Teacher,' stating that far too much is expected from young children. Did you see it?"

"I can not say I did; but I know the style of thing. I came across a young woman only this morning who is, I should imagine, just the one to air her foolish notions in that way; but probably she will have leisure for reflection presently, for I doubt if she will be retained on the staff after I send in my report. I am determined—fully determined—to do all I can to crush out this abominable spirit of resistance to the advance of education and discipline."

"Yes, Joseph," said Mrs. Chilblud, returning to her work, convinced that her husband was, without exception, the wisest, most far-seeing, and learned of men."

Nuptial Customs Abroad.

In Bavaria the peasant girl tells her love, and after the engagement dance her mother relieves her of all housework and sets about fattening her up for the wedding day. Though relieved of domestic cares, she is by no means idle, and finds the day and long nights too short for finishing her sewing, which includes dresses, underclothes, sheets, pillow-slips, quilts, mats, tidies, table linen and stockings enough to last her for a dozen years. Any fantastic goods will make her toilet, but be the color or fabric what it will a veil is indispensable, with a wreath of orange blossoms and a little satin pillow on which the wedding ring is carried. The cushion is usually about eight inches square and radiantly decorated with embroidery or bead-work, in which all the village maidens have a finger, if but to do a single stitch.

The Russian bride wears a trousseau of blue, with a short, full veil fastened on to the hair with a wreath of silver leaves, which may be made of solid silver or fine wire, but where this extravagance is beyond the means of the bride, silver paper or tin-foil is substituted, unless a coronet is plaited with silver ribbon. In the ceremony two rings are used, the bride decorating her husband after accepting his ring.

An Australian groom has to face the village maidens, who force him to run a shower of spear shaped arrows,

In farther India the couple are married while seated on a circular matting placed in the sun. All the girls in the place constitute the bride maids. Each carries a staff bound with blue and finished at the end with a bunch of fiery-red feathers. They dance around the happy couple who are not permitted to rise till the girls have exausted their vocal selections and are too tired to vary their graceful motions.

An Egyptian bride wears a gorgeous robe of blood-red satin, embroidered with roses, birds of gay plumage, and graceful little Cupids, thrown out into broad relief by outlines of silver thread or gold lace. The veil is carelessly draped over the left shoulder, so as to partially obscure her face from the view of the groom, and fastened with a diadem of glittering gems.

In Natal the bride wears a dress of feathers, with metallic flowers in her hair. She kneels on a brass wire mat, with a shield in one hand and a knife in the other. Her attendants, who are selected because of strong lung power, dance around her in circles, stamping, jumping, kicking any impediment that comes in their way, and making the air resound with their hideous screams.

The Alphabet in Japan.

There is a society lately formed in Japan called the "Roman Alphabet Association," and already it numbers many thousand persons. The Chinese alphabet, composed of about 40,000 characters, had been discarded, and the Roman alphabet, with some changes, substituted. As adapted by the Japanese, the alphabet consists of twenty-two letters. The consonants are taken at their English sounds, while the vowels are pronounced with their Italian accent. The laborious study required to become proficient in the Japanese language proves it to be too slow a medium for the acquisition of knowledge for this awakened and progressive people.

It is good to overcome evil with good, and it is evil to resist evil by evil.

There is no sweeter spirit than a yielding spirit, submitting to God and saying, "Thy will be done."

WEALTH OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Washington's Riches --- Jefferson's Losses---Lincoln's Estate---Gen. Grant's Salary.

Of the earlier presidents Washington was the wealthiest. When he died his estate at a moderate valuation was worth $300,000. Adams was a poor man, but independent in his last years, thanks to the good management of his wife. Jefferson was wealthy when he became president, but lost his property and died insolvent. His home was sold, and his daughter was saved from want by the generosity of South Carolina, which gave her $30,000. Congress bought his library, and with the proceeds his debts were paid. All of his descendants are poor. Madison left a handsome property, and was wealthy when president. Congress bought his manuscripts papers, paying $30,000 for then. Mrs. Madison's son, Payne Todd, squandered her property, and in a few years after her husband's death she was poor. His estate was valued at $280,000 in 1816.

James Monroe died insolvent. He sold his Virginia estate after the death of his wife, and died in New York.

John Quincy Adams left $50,000. His successor, Andrew Jackson, was a rich man for his day. The Hermitage, which he left to his adopted son, is now the property of the state. Martin Van Buren left a fine estate valued at $300,000.

James K. Polk left about half this amount, and, he had no children to make use of it, his widow has enjoyed it since his death.

John Tyler was not a rich man, though he owned a fine farm in Virginia and a number of slaves. He had a large family and was so long in public life that he went to the White House poor. What he saved in office enabled him to live in comfort afterwards. His second wife had means, and their eight children were well educated.

Mr. Fillmore, by a second marriage, became a wealthy man.

Franklin Pierce left no child to inherit his property, which was valued at $50,000.

President Buchanan was worth $250,000, which he gave to his nephews and nieces.

Abraham Lincoln's estate was valued at $75,000.

Andrew Johnson had $150,000 when he left the White House. A part of this amount was lost by the failure of the Freedman's bank.

President Grant never had money until he became lieutenant general. His salary and the generous gifts of his friends made him a millionaire. All of his property was lost in the Grant Ward failure. His wife is independent again through the sale of his book.

Hayes is very wealthy.

The gifts to Mrs. Garfield made her rich. Her husband left a small property, worth not more than $40,000.

Ex-President Arthur was worth about $100,000.

Cleveland has about the same amount.

Japanese Superstition.

A truly marvelous story is in circulation in Japan. It is seriously stated that a few days since, when the poll-ax was about to descend upon the head of a cow in the slaughter-house at Ono, the animal said in excellent Japanese: "Hold your hand! I desire to speak to you. Persons crazed with foreign fashions, and haughty through eating meat, pretend to be civilized and are casting aside the hallowed customs of our Land of the Rising Sun. Especially is this the case in Kohe, where the people are actually proud of their town being the chief center of the beef business. They slaughter us in immense numbers, over 80,000 of my poor sisters having fallen under your bloodthirsty hands since this house was first appropriated to its cruel uses. If human beings possess souls, why not cattle also? Are you not aware that the deadly pestilences which afflict your people year after year, bringing in their train such dire calamities, arise out of the accumulated wrath of my murdered friends? If our slaughter does not cease we shall exact life for life, and for the 80,000 of us that have fallen cholera will kill an equal number. Therefore be warned ere it is too late. Cease from your cruelty and henceforth abstain from animal food." Deeply affected by the cow's admonitions the slaughterman threw aside his ax, led the animal back to a stall, and he and his comrades now worship her as a divinity. Bigoted anti-flesh eaters are solemnly retailing the story and urging every one to give up meat, but for ourselves we cannot find words to fitly characterize such gross ignorance and credulity.

Antiquity of the Muff.

The first appearance of the muff dates from the end of the sixteenth century. In the inventory of effects left by the widow of Nicolai, we read, "Item: one velvet muff lined with sable." At Venice we find a trace of the muff toward the end of the fifteenth century. Celebrated court ladies and women of noble birth carried them. The most celebrated and charming picture in which a muff is shown is that exquisite painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, entitled "The Young Girl with a Muff," which forms a part of the fine collection of the Marquis of Hertford. Nothing could be more delicate than this work. The young English girl seemed to be rather passing across the canvas than fixed upon it, so wonderful is the skill with which the artist has depicted the walking motion—the body inclined a little forward, and the head to one side. This woman's bust, cut off at the muff, is so fine and fresh in tone, so radiantly original in design, that it would suffice alone to establish the immortal renown of Reynolds, for into this work the artist has put the quintessence of womanliness, the ideal of the most exquisit English loveliness, and has rendered it a memorable type of chilly beauty.

Severe droughts and excessive moisture can be ameliorated in effect by deep plowing, sub-soiling, drainage, and proper cultivation. Every farm should be underdrained, so as to admit the heat and air.

DEALING IN DEAD HORSES.

Shoes, Fertilizers, Ladies' Switches, Buttons and Glue Made Out of Defunct Equines.

A crowd had gathered on a South Side street corner, where a horse with a broken leg had been shot. As the owner stood ruefully surveying his loss a fat, dark-complexioned man elbowed his way up and said, as he smiled grimly:

"Say mister, I'll cart that horse away if you will give it to me. Is it a bargain?"

The owner pondered a moment, looked around at the crowd, and remarked:

"The animal is no use to me, and I guess you can have it, but I'm blessed if I know what you want with it. You can have it if you will tell me."

"All right. You see a dead horse represents considerable money to me, and when I can get one, I am going to drop onto it every time. I'll haul the animal out to my place, where I will skin it and tan the hide, or else sell it raw to one of the tanners. I will then go to some boot and shoe firm, who will proceed to make it up into shoes. The leather, being soft and waterproof, makes up nicely and commands a fancy price.

"Shoes made of cordovan as the leather is called, are considered the proper things by swells and sell well. The tail, when it is long and bushy, can be made into a nice horsh-brush or switch for ladies. To make a nice switch, I take out the bone from the tail and tack the skin onto a handle, and there we have it, all ready for use as soon as it gets dry."

"But, what do you do with the remainder of the body—the bones and flesh?"

"O, they come in handy. I raise lots of hunting dogs. Of course, if I were to buy beef for them it would cost me a small fortune. When I get or buy dead horses I save some of the meat, feeding the dogs on that. They thrive on it, and it don't cost much.

"The hoofs I sell to some glue factory, where they are boiled down and made into glue. Do I make use of the bones? Of course I do. Sometimes I grind them up and sell them as fertilizers. Ground bone is the stuff to spread on your garden if you want to raise good crops. When I am busy and want to dispose of them I sell them to some button-factory. They make buttons, large and small out of bones. I have seen some knife handles made from bone, but it cracks easily and is not used much. Buttons are more generally made from horse bones than anything else in that line.

"Now, if you want any meat for your cats let me know, and I will supply you," but the former possessor of the horse did not seem to relish the idea of his cats being fed on horseflesh, and declined the offer with thanks.

The Clothes of Japanese Girls.

Japanese young men of fashion visit the girls just as they do in this country, take them out to restaurants and fill them up with ice cream. They have balls and parties where waltzing is indulged in ad libitum. The waltz, however, is a recent innovation, but is liked by the Japanese exceedingly. The costumes of the ladies in Japan are more in consonance with the dress reform movement than those of American and European girls. First of all, no corset is worn. The long silk sash supplies the place of steel and whalebone. This sash is wrapped around and around the waist loosely and the ends hang down behind. There is no large, elaborate bow pinned against the back, like those seen in the representation of the "Mikado" on our stage. Some of the ultra-fashionable girls of Tokio, however, have adopted a method of making their waists look smaller, according to the European modes, but no corset is used—simply a belt buckled around the waist. The ladies are fond of picking the strings of their banjo, and are up to the times in a fashion which has been greatly in vogue among American girls. Japanese girls attire themselves in pretty much the same underwear as American women, but their stockings are built more on the order of a mitten for the hand, there being a separate receptacle for the big toe. A very curious fact the reporter gleaned from the interpreter was this: The Japanese think that all Europeans have very old types of faces.

The Deepest Lake.

A communication from Dr. Bailey of the New Brunswick University, relative to the great depth of Lake Temiscouata, which empties by the Madawaska into the St. John. Dr. Bailey spent some time about the lake during the past Summer in connection with the work of the Canadian Geological Survey, and from three soundings made near its southern extremity, depths of 225, 400 and 500 feet were reached, and it seems probable, adds Dr. Bailey, from the statements of reliable parties, that even this depth is at some places considerably exceeded. The surface of the lake is, by the measurement of the aneroid barometer, 400 feet above the tide level in the Bay of Funday, so that it has a depth fully below tide-level. Dr. Bailey's communication is called forth by a report of the remarkable depth of Crater Lake in Oregon, which depth, to judge from the name, is no more than one might expect from its volcanic origin. But in the case of Lake Temiscouata there is nothing of a volcanic character, and the whole depression is evidently the result of simple erosion. If this should prove to be the deepest freshwater lake in America, Dr. Bailey's contribution to geographical science is a most important one.

SHE: "The cold weather always puckers up my lips."

He brightening up: "You don't mean it?"

"Indeed I do."

"Will you go sleighing to-night?"

"Yes: but why do you ask me to go to-night?"

"I expect it will be very cold to-night."

THE COCAINE HABIT.

The Worst Slavery Known—New Revelations of Power.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When cocaine was discovered the medical world exclaimed "thank heaven!"

But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted from the deadening of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulation and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and captivating, but the thralldom is the most horrible slavery known to humanity.

J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, O., was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium habits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you knew how frightfully the habit is increasing."

"What are its effects?"

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"

"That leading physician who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition."

"What, worse than Dr. Underhill's?"

"Indeed, sir, far so. Justin M. Hall, A. M., M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancey of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have a good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil and Mr. Wilson, whom I have mentioned, and hundreds of others, equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that these drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver; in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be effected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we all substantially agreed, though following different lines of inquiry, that the most reliable, scientific preparation was Warner's safe cure. This was the second point in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course, we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can't be cured without using it, because the habit is nourished and sustained in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation, however, if free use be also made, at the same time, of that great remedy."

"Yes, it is a world famed and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I have said nearly everything, for most diseases originate in, or are aggravated by, a depraved condition of the kidneys."

"People do not realize this, because, singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and yet owing to the fact that there are but few nerves of sensation in them the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so called disorders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear."

Dr. Stephens's experience, that can be confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficent discovery ever given to humanity.

Beware of extra heavy feeding for the team as compensation for hard work. Enough to eat is decidedly better than too much, either for men or horses. Nothing weakens more rapidly than an overloaded stomach. For this reason teams should never be worked to entire exhaustion. If they become so tired that a good night's rest will not put them in good condition something is wrong.

A HOG insurance company has been started in Chicago for the purpose of insuring the safe transit of hogs to market, at the rate of fifteen cents a head. It is thought it will save considerable trouble to shippers in settling with commission men.

LIME FOR INSECTS.—Lime is distasteful to almost all insects, especially when in a dry, fine, acrid powder, as when air slacked. It is thus of great benefit used as a top dressing on all soils and for all crops, especially in the garden. Melon flies and beetles, cabbage flies, currant worms, the cabbage-root worm, and many of the other annoying pests of the garden are kept in subjection by fine air-slacked lime.

FARM NOTES.

THINNING FRUIT.—When planted in rich soil good thrifty fruits will nearly always overload themselves, and in order to secure the best, smoothest and largest fruit considerable thinning must be done. This is especially the case with grapes and tree points. Choice apples, peaches, pears, quinces—in fact the best of all kinds of fruits command the best prices and always sell. Ofttimes the market becomes glutted with poor fruits, and the prices realized are really below what it cost to produce them, and sometimes they cannot be sold at any price, while at the same time the choicest and best are selling at a profitable price. Too many fall into the error of thinking that by thinning they lessen the quantity so much that they prefer to let the fruit remain. This is a mistake as well as to think that by thinning they lessen the profit on the fruit. When a tree is heavily loaded the fruit must necessarily be small, and this will lessen the quantity; then the fruit being small will sell for a less price, and you really lose rather than make by not thinning. Then in addition, when a tree or vine is allowed to overload and mature, the fruit is a strain upon the vitality of the tree, so much so that rest must be had, and the next year the tree will fail to bear. Whenever tried judiciously thinning fruit always pays, but it requires considerable courage when the trees are laden with young fruit to go over and pull off and throw away a considerable portion of the fruit. To one who has never tried it at first it would seem like a waste, yet it has been tested sufficiently to prove its value. The work, of course, should be done early, as soon after the fruit has set as possible. The longer the fruit grows after setting the more waste of vitality of the tree that should go to the other fruit that is left upon the tree to mature. Close crowding is what often makes ill-shaped fruit. If you have never been in the habit of thinning try a few trees first to see the effect, and in a majority of cases you will conclude that it is beneficial.

DISINFECTANTS IN CELLARS.—Cellars should be kept clean at all seasons, but now that those of farmers are filling up with potatoes and other vegetables for winter use, especial care must be taken to prevent their odors rising up into the living-rooms. A warm cellar causes fruit and vegetables to decay rapidly, and the nearer it can be kept to freezing point, without touching it, the better. This is difficult to do, and probably the better way to manage is to keep the temperature pretty low, but above freezing, and use disinfectants freely. Carbolic acid and chloride of lime are not so good as copperas as disinfectants. They merely disguise the odors of decaying vegetables, while copperas water destroys the fungous growths from which they proceed. Flour of sulphur has also the same effect, especially if burned, but the cellar will need thorough airing after its fumigation.

THE consumption of cotton seed oil has reached a surprising magnitude within the past few years. It stands to-day the great competitor of lard and tallow. In fact, its use in the arts has depressed the price of tallow to less than four cents per pound, which is not more than sixty per cent. of the average price of many years past. Enormous quantities of cotton-seed oil are sold to European buyers as a stearine grease at about 2½ cents per pound in New York. Nearly all the soap manufacturered in this country now is made from cotton-seed oil. The oil is cheaper than tallow or grease even at their reduced prices, and hence, as a result of its introduction, the price of common soaps is ten to fifteen per cent. less than three years ago.

AFTER calves get so they will eat hay, give them what they will eat of this and about one quart of oats daily. Without the grain the hay will only keep them in store condition and worth little more at a year old than now. All the profit will come from the grain, and the farmer who sees this point will increase the grain feed all the animals will bear.

MUCH time on every farm is spent in doing small jobs, and if proper conveniences for these are not furnished the time wasted is so much clear loss. A good farmer will try to have stock, grain, hay and roots, with water, all under one roof. This enables him to do the work with the least needless labor, and gives more time for necessary improvements.

THERE are fewer cows in proportion to population than there were thirty-five years ago. It is to be hoped they average better, but even this is not certain. There were more good natives in the olden time than there are now. If we got rid of butter imitations the demand for legitimate butter would increase, and with lessened supplies a great boom would result to our dairy interests.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $2 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars. $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Pinch or cut off all the new raspberry canes to two feet in length, as also the canes of the blackberries, in order to have them grow stocky and send out laterals.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Havana, contends that yellow fever is transmitted by inoculation, which is largely performed by mosquitoes.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Sulphur and old tobacco leaves burned in the poultry-house, the house being closed perfectly tight, will clean out the red lice.

CHARLEY—"Can I have a flower from your father's conservatory, Mabel?"

Mabel—"If father comes home mad, dear, he will probably give you a booting here himself."

Another Life Saved.

About two years ago, a prominent citizen of Chicago was told by his physicians that he must die. They said his system was so debilitated that there was nothing left to build on. He made up his mind to try a "new departure." He got some of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and took it according to directions. He began to improve at once. He kept up the treatment for some months, and is to-day a well man. He says the "Discovery" saved his life.

The largest ship built on the Clyde this year is an Oriental steamer of 6000 tons.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable, malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

Bed-clothing manufactered from paper pulp, strengthened with twine, is one of the latest novelties.

"Frailty, thy Name is Woman."
—Hamlet

That she is frail, often in body,
"'Tis true, 'tis true 'tis a pity,
And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best restorative tonic for physical frailty in women, or female weaknesses or derangements. By druggists. Prices reduced to one dollar.

It is useless to hope to destroy the acidity of certain soils by the application of lime and other supposed correctives; only drainage will accomplish it.

Hop Plasters are a New England production from fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Gums.

One *Hop Plaster* will kill pain quicker and is a better strengthener than a dozen other kinds.

There is an artesian well 1000 feet deep in Aberdeen, Neb., that throws out numbers of fish that look like the ordinary brook minnow.

---

100 Doses One Dollar is inseparably connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is true of no other medicine. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses, and will last a month, while others will average to last not over a week. Use only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Road-dust may be gathered easily now and stored for use in poultry houses, stables and out-houses in winter, where it will be worth much more than its cost.

Ladies! Those dull tired looks and feelings speak volumes! Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REMEDY corrects all conditions, restores vigor and vitality and brings back youthful bloom and beauty.

Price $1.00.—6 bottles $5.00.

To never let one acre of ground lie any longer than can be helped without producing, and largely, too, is a good motto to adopt on the farm.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

A good grooming is as refreshing to a horse as a bath is to a man.

ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, they have no equal. No Family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address, P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 63 Mercer St., New York.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

ASTHMA CURED!

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. E. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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OPIUM and Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

PILES! DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment will cure any case of Itching, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles. CURE GUARANTEED. Prepared for Piles only. [Physicians' jars by express, prepaid, $2.50.] Price per box, 50c., and $1. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Ag'ts, Phila., Pa.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion

It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do*

MRS. EVA J. HYDE, Dawson, Pa., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for general weakness, and have been greatly benefited. It gave me a good appetite and removed that tired feeling that has been so common with me. I cheerfully recommend it as a most valuable medicine.

MR. T. S. LEGRUEN, Lynchburg, Va., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general weakness and lassitude. I had no appetite and always felt tired. One bottle of this valuable remedy removed the trouble and made me feel better than I had in 18 months or two years.

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

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Dr. Pierce's LITTLE Pleasant LIVER Purgative Pellets PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

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FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

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TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

FACETIÆ.

MR. TOPNOODY threw down his newspaper with a muttered objurgation, and looked across the table at his wife.

"What's the matter?" she inquired.

"This confounded civil service reform twaddle makes me sick," he exclaimed. "I don't see why it is that a lot of men can't do their duty when it is marked out plainly before them.

"Did you order that coal to-day?" she asked, irrelevantly, but with a new light shining in her face.

"I beg your pardon, my dear," he said, picking up his paper again, "that's got nothing to do with civil service reform."

"Did you order that coal, I said," she persisted.

"N—no, my dear," he hesitated. "I forgot all about it. But I'll do it the first thing in the morning. As I was saying, my dear, this civil service reform—"

"Don't talk to me Topnoody, about civil service reform, she said hotly. "What you want to do is devote your time and attention to is domestic service reform. There isn't a lump of coal in the cellar; the boards are off the side fence; the back yard looks like a hog pen; there hasn't been a stick of kindling chopped since Saturday; you haven't given me a cent of money in two weeks, and the cook is going to leave in the morning. You may think that's the way to do things, Topnoody, but I want to say to you that I'm running this administration now, and if you don't stop fooling with politics and attend to business you'll hear from headquarters after a fashion that will make your head swim. Civil service reform, indeed!"

Topnoody never said a word; he knew better.

WHEN Peabody Jamison started down town the other morning his wife said:

"Now, Peabody, stop at the grocer's and get something for supper."

"All right; I will if I get time."

Evening came, and when Peabody arrived at the house his wife accosted him with:

"Did you get those groceries?"

"No, my dear," he replied.

"Very busy," were you?" she remarked sarcastically.

"No, not so very."

"Then, perhaps, you will inform me why you did not get anything for supper. You said you would if you had time."

"I beg your pardon, my dear, I said I would if I got time. I didn't get time. The grocer says I shan't have any more time till I settle my last month's bill."

"HAVE ye got any raw oysters?" asked a newly married countryman of the waiter.

"Yes, sir; how many will you have?"

"How many had I better git, Miranda?" he said, turning to the bride.

"Well, I dunno, John," she replied, blushing becomingly; "but I feel 'sthough I could eat a hull can."

"THAT is a dainty dish, said a gentleman to a painter whom he saw mixing several colors of paint.

"Yes, it is a most delicate substance and certainly a most refreshing one, I dine on it daily," replied the artist.

"Do you mean to say that you eat it?"

"Certainly I do."

"It must be a very inviting dish," sarcastically replied the gentleman.

"It is not very inviting to some, but it just suits my palate."

"PAPA, we girls have organized a cooking society," said a traveling man's daughter.

"Have you? What do you call it?"

"That's what I wanted to ask you. Can't you suggest a good name for it?"

"Call it the Browning club," said her papa, looking over his glasses.

Then she went over in the corner and figured it out.

A RATHER elderly maiden had married a gentleman named Young. "Allow me to congratulate you on the renewal of your youth," said the jester after the ceremony. "Sir," was the frigid and dignified response, "I fail to comprehend your meaning." "Why," said the jester, "don't you know your marriage has mrde you Young again?"

WIFE (returning home)—"What made you put the children to bed so soon?" "Because they disturbed me in my writing dear." "And did they allow you to undress them quietly?" "No; that one in the corner screamed dreadfully." Wife—"One in the corner? (Goes and peeps) Why, bless me that's Freddy Semidt from next door."

HOSTETTER McGINNIS is a male flirt. He was taken to task by Gilhooly, who said reproachfully. "You have been courting all four of these Longcoffin girls all summer, why don't you marry one of them? "I'd do it. Gilhooly, but I don't want to do anything to forfeit the esteem of the other three."

"It's kind of rough to be troubled with affections of the scalp isn't it?" said a sympathetic Pittsburgher to a friend not long since, "Yes," was the laconic reply, "dandruff, but Carboline will clean it out quicker than a natural gas explosion."

Near Stockholm, Sweden, a farmer and his father before him have successfully cultivated tobacco upon the same few acres of land for nearly fifty years.

A Deep Mystery.

Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, making thereby from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not needed. Either sex. All ages. No class of working people have ever made money so fast heretofore. Comfortable fortunes await every worker. All this seems a deep mystery to you, reader, but send along your address and it will be cleared up and proved. Better not delay; now is the time.

Venezuela has had a shower of blue and red hailstones.

---

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, as it purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

"I suffered with catarrh 15 years. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Chicago, Ill.

"I suffered with catarrh six or eight years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Quaker Testimony.

MRS. A. M. Dauphin, Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their troubles and diseases. She writes as follows: "A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown violently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until *death seemed certain*. Her physician finally advised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. She did so and in a short time the tumor was dissolved and *she is now in perfect health*. I also know of many cases where the medicine has been of great value in preventing miscarriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of child-birth. Philadelphia ladies appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great value."

Sent by mail in Pill and Lozenge form on receipt of price, $1. Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Also in liquid form, all at Druggists.

MASON & HAMLIN

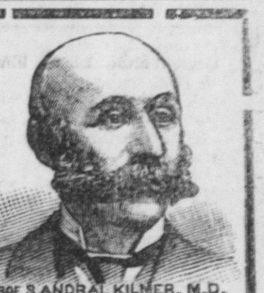
UNRIVALED ORGANS

On the EASY PAYMENT system, from $3.25 per month up. 100 styles, $25 to $500. Send for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free.

UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. Boston, New York, Chicago.



Engraved from photograph Taken January 1884.

PROF. S. ANDRAL KILMER, M.D. BINGHAMTON, N.Y. THE INVALID'S BENEFACTOR. Discoverer of Dr. Kilmer's

COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY

Ladies' Home Treatment

Special and Specific treatment for all Complaints and Diseases peculiar to Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Each package contains 3 bottles.

☞ Each kind is also sold separately:
Female Remedy, (Blood and System) $1.
Autumn-Leaf Ext., (Local Treatm't) $1.
U & O Anointment, (External ") .50
☞ Or the three in one Package $2.00.

Recovers the "run-down;" bed-ridden" or "abandoned." It Eliminates Humors and Blood Impurities that cause Scrofula, Cancer, Tumor, pimples and blotches.

The age for Pessaries and Exposures is past. Woman's Health and usefulness again restored. Dr. Kilmer treats *internal* Tumor, Cancer. You can't afford to neglect early symptoms.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Dr. Kilmer's Female Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y. "*Invalids' Guide to Health*" (*Sent Free*).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Rheumatism and Catarrh Can be Cured.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 28, 1886.

Pardee Medicine Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Nearly all winter I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism. I commenced using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, but after taking it for a time the pain became more intense, and I was alarmed and feared the remedy was making me worse, but continued its use and soon the pain left me, and I gradually improved, the soreness leaving my arms and shoulders and seeming to pass out at my toes. It has completely cured me. At the time I commenced using the remedy, I had a throat difficulty and the catarrh, which I found to be better after taking it, and it occurred to me to use it as a gargle, which I did, and to my great satisfaction I improved rapidly, and to-day am free from both rheumatism and catarrh. I consider it indispensable as a family medicine. I take one teaspoonful after breakfast, and find it a splendid tonic. I would advise you to recommend it as a gargle for throat troubles and catarrh, for I know it will cure. I have seen some remarkable cures from the use of this remedy, and it is one I can recommend to all.

I am, very truly yours,
E. R. McCALL.

Less than One-half the Amount Cured Him.

John C. Heron, of 46 4th street, Rochester, has been troubled for years with rheumatism in the shoulders and about the heart. He gave a physician ten dollars for an examination, and he merely informed him that he had rheumatism of the heart. He was cured by Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and for less than one-half the money paid for the examination.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price, $1 per bottle six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PENSIONS to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for circulars. C. W. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL OFFICES,

206 N. Second St., Philada., Formerly Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK. Established 40 years. For the cure of all Special DISEASES OF MEN, including VARICOCELE, Etc. Call or write and be cured by a Graduate of Jefferson College, with Hospital experience. Hours, 8 to 2, 6 to 9. Closed Sundays.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated 'ECLIPSE' HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, cannot be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the trade. Send for Price List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LAFAYETTE, Ind.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., JANUARY 19, 1887.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

1887 —— 1887

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OUR GREETINGS:

A Prosperous and Happy Year to All.

‡——‡‡——‡

Every one enters the Year of 1887 with new Resolutions and promises and new energies. We start in the New Year better prepared than ever to meet the wants of our patrons. We can furnish you with anything in the line of General Merchandise at prices which defy competiton. Come and see us

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

†——‡‡——†

1887 —— 1887

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Coasting accidents are in order.

——A. S. Kerlin will make a trip to Minnesota next week.

——Court next week and there wil be a number of interesting suits.

——Our Aaronsburg correspondent sends us an interesting letter this week.

——Henry Fry, of Centre Hill, is about to open a tin shop at Aaronsburg.

——Thos. Harper has opened a feed store in Rebersburg. George Weaver will superintend the business.

——Two-facedness, lying, deceit, underhanded work to make trouble, always plays out the fellow who plays in that way.

——Railroad officials are hereby reminded that railroad connection with the evening trains at Bellefonte has not yet been made.

——A. G. Archey, of Pine Grove, has been appointed mercantile appraiser. The commissioners could not have made a better selection.

——Rev. King, of the Evangelical church, of this place, is having a protracted meeting in progress, which begun over two weeks ago.

——Wm. Josiah McMeen, who murdered his wife last spring by poison, was ordered to be hanged by the Governor on the 29th of March.

——A fellow down the valley is studying out a patent to prevent pavements freezing with the slippery side up. Hope he'll not slip up on that.

——Mrs. Philip Shook, of Spring Mills, had a severe seige of typhoid fever, since the beginning of December, and at times was in a precarious condition.

——Mr. Emanual Smith, of this place, has counted 16 snows this winter, up to January 15. By snows he took in such as one might track a rabbit in and of greater depth.

——Now Gen. Beaver is governor of the state. As a citizen of Centre county we wish his administration success, and that it maybe said we furnished the state good governor.

——James H. Lohr, agent, represents some of the best fire insurance companies in the land, with rates as favorable as any, also the Odd Fellow's Benefit Association. See his card in another column.

——Over in Lycoming county, in Piatt township, says the Wellsboro Gazette, lives Jack Hagar. Last week Mrs. Jack gave birth to the twentieth child that has graced the family alter. Still there is no complaint of overproduction.

——Mr. John Bare, who farmed for Wm. Weaver, at Farmers Mills, has sale advertised in another column. He will quit farming and intends moving to Tusseyville, where he will run the saw mill for Mr. Meise.

——The County Commissioners have given notice to all the tax collectors that after Jan. 31, 5 per cent. will be added on all taxes unpaid, hence attention should be given by those having unpaid taxes. Under the new law taxes must be paid before 1st of April.

—— Bruce Lingle who is here on a visit from Iowa thinks our cold spell is nothing to what they experience in Iowa. He is inclined to think such snaps as we are having here would be considered mild out there and yet it don't set hard on the Iowaans.

——Owing to the illness of one of the girls concerned in the killing of John Ackley, or Eckley, in Lewistown, the trial of the case has been adjourned until April. The Lewistown *Democrat and Sentinel*, in alluding to the event, says that the reports concerning the manner of his death do not bear any semblance of truth and "some of the stories have been so exaggerated as to be simply ridiculous."

——In Clinton county they talk of electing Miss Puella Dornblazer as county superintendent of schools. In Minnesota there are five ladies holding such a position, and they attained it by being nominated in conventions held by men and ran against male opponents.

The fair sex make good politicians in certain ways, the men say who helped these ladies to win, but they are open to one feminine weakness—the disposition to weep when the returns come in the wrong way. The Centre Reporter is for Miss Puella.

CHARLES HORNER DEAD.

Chas. Horner, son of Wm. Horner, of near this place, who had a foot mashed in a stone quarry a week ago, died on Monday. At first one of the toes was amputated, but the bleeding could not be stopped. Afterwards it was found necessary to amputate the foot. Result of the injuries was the death of Charles after much suffering. His remains were brought to Centre Hall for burial.

The Altoona Tribune gives the following additional particulars.

"On the 18th of last December Charles Horner, aged 18 years, had his right foot crushed by a stone falling upon it. At the time of the accident he was employed by Contractor Geesey in taking out stone in the Kettle. He was removed to the home of his sister, No. 705 Sixth avenue, where a physician attended him. On the 5th of January he was admitted to the hospital, where on the 9th inst. it was found necessary to amputate the two middle toes of the foot, gangreen having set in. The efforts of those in attendance upon him were futile to stay the progress of the disease and on Saturday his leg was amputated at the ankle.

His system was so depleted that he was unable to rally and after suffering great pain he died at 7 o'clock last evening.

One of the features which tends to make life pleasant and agreeable is the social relationship which exists in the human family. This was shown on last Friday evening at the home of our minister, Rev. King.

At the closing of his services in the church, he was requested to come home as soon as possible, as there was company at the parsonage waiting for him. Of course he complied with the request, when to his surprise he found the house filled with friends from Curtin's Works, bringing with them an ample supply of the good things of life, consisting of turkeys, cakes, etc., etc., besides presents for the Reverand gentleman and family. After getting warmed up from the cold ride, they took possession of the house; the table was prepared with the good things brought along, and all were invited to partake. After which the tables were cleared and things put to rights again. The remainder of the evening was spent in social conversation and singing. Miss Maude King presiding at the organ. Such occasions are some of the bright spots in our life. We learn since that the friends arrived home safe and sound about day-break next morn. Thanks to the friends. Come again. *

BOOMS.

There is quite a prospect for business life, with the opening of spring, in different parts of our county, which will be beneficial, generally. In our town we look for the erection of quite a number of new houses. Bellefonte will have a number of new iron works, along with rebuilding the several sites devastated by fires. Aaronsburg has prospects for half dozen or more of new houses, an unusual thing for that staid town. Millheim promises to have several improvements. Coburn is also on the list for new houses The outlook is favorable for our mechanics and laboring men, and we trust a harvest of employment is in store for them. Our deserving day-laborers also come in for a share of the benefits resulting from these operations and we are glad that the coming summer promises work for the day-laborer.

THE INAUGURATION.

Harrisburg, January 18.—James A. Beaver is the Governor and Matthew Stanley Quay the United States Senator-elect of the State of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice Mercur administered the oath of office to General Beaver at high noon to-day, and the Senate and House of Representatives cast a majority of their votes for Colonel Quay this afternoon. Twenty-five thousand strangers visited the capital of the State, to participate and to witness the ceremonies of the day, and this old town of Dauphin county was overrun with pilgrims who came to celebrate the restoration of Republican supremacy in the State government. It was a lively gathering and the Philadelphia quota represented about three-fifths of the whole.

THE FAIR GROUND.

The subscriptions for a fair ground are creeping up to $1500. When $3500 are secured, an organization will be perfected and when the sum reaches $5000 work will be commenced. No one should hesitiate to aid the project. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and the laboring man, all should feel interested, and take stock. There are good sites here for a fair ground and ½ mile driving course. Water can be supplied and the railroad afford facilities for transportation of machinery and other exhibits.

The Centre Hall REPORTER has entered upon its sixtieth volume, and, notwithstanding its age, it is one of the sprightliest papers on our exchange table. It is recognized as a political free lance, and its editor, Fred. Kurtz, seems more anxious to be right than be President.—Middleburg Post.

The Centre Hall REPORTER has entered its 60th volume, and from presen-appearances, promises to live centuries hence.—Mifflinburg Telegraph.

LEG BROKEN.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Sankey, widow of John Sankey, of near this place, had one of her legs broken above the knee, by falling from a sleigh on Tuesday. The accident happened in the barn yard at her home. What caused Mrs. Sankey to fall from the sleigh we did not learn, said to have occurred while turning around. The fracture is a serious one, and we trust under Dr. Jacobs' treatment, the lady will find speedy relief.

Robert M. Taylor shot his wife on Wednesday at Reynoldsville and then placed the pistol at his left eye and killed himself instantly. Mrs. Taylor is shot in the right temple, and can live but a few days. Taylor has shown signs of insanity for several days, and committed the deed while they were alone in the house. The weapon was a revolver, 44-calibre. Two shots only were fired. They leave three children, all under five years of age.

HOTEL SOLD.

The old Rebersburg hotel stand has been sold to Harvey Korman—price paid $2000. We understand Mr. Korman will become landlord of same in the spring. Mr. Moyer, the present landlord, goes to Northumberland, where he will become mine host of the Palmer House.

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

I have decided to sell off my immense stock of boots, shoes, rubbers, &c., REGARDLESS OF COST. These goods were saved from the recent fire and are as good as ever, except for the rough handling received at that time. I propose to sell these goods all out in the next two months in order to make room for my new stock. I expect to make great sacrifices to do this and you can get bargains in the next two months in my line such as were never before offered in this town.

My goods are in an elegant condition but before I buy any more, must all be sold. I will not mix my new goods with the present old stock. I will sell in single pairs or by lots. THIS SALE IS NO HUMBUG intended to deceive the public, but bargains offered in good faith as every one can see who will call and examine goods and prices. My place of business is next door to the ruins. All I ask of the public is a call and I will convince them that I mean business. No such bargains will ever be offered in Bellefonte.

E. L. POWERS.

High Street, near the ruins. Bellefonte.

LADIE'S COATS AT COST.

Bartholomew is selling ladie's coats at cost. Hurry up if you wish to get one.

——Sleighing is getting thin in some places.

——Long's flouring mill recently completed was put in operation last week.

——Sheriff Walker and J. C Harper were in town last week on legal business.

——Landlord Meyer, of this place was laid up with rheumatism several days of last week.

——Keep an eye on your water pipes and your hydrants during this spell of cold weather.

——Don't fail to buy cheap dress goods at the Red Letter Sale at Loeb's store, Bellefonte.

——The protracted meeting held at this place by Rev. King closed on Wed. evening of this week.

——While Dr. Jacobs was driving up the mountain road in his sleigh on Wednesday, the horse fell breaking the shafts. Doc. has an accident policy but didn't get hurt this time.

——The sale bills printed at the REPORTER office this year, attract the attention of every one. Come along with your sales, as we have a fine selection of material for this kind of work, and our charges are very reasonable.

——We would respectively call attention to the change in the ad. of J. C. Brackbill, Bellefonte, in another column.

——Do you know that John Kennedy has the agency for the Patterson organ for this county?

——Some dear friend has gone to the trouble of informing some of our advertising patrons that the circulation of the REPORTER is 600 per week. Thanks, for that much credit anyhow. By the way, just double the amount, make it 1200 and you will be a little nearer the exact figures. There is an old, yet comely saying, "A man is not dead until his feet are cold."

——The musical convention at Woodward, was well attended; the receipts amounted to something over a hundred dollars.

——Our horse at present dines on Bohemian oats, sold for 35 cents per bushel. Who would have "thunked it." Next we expect to eat bread made of the wonderful $10 wheat, which was grown in some parts of the valley.

——Don't fail to buy cheap dress goods at the Red Letter Sale at Loeb's store at Bellefonte.

——James Gregg and Isaac Harpster were at Beaver's inauguration as members of the National Guard.

——Do you know that S. U. Thompson, next door to the post office, Bellefonte, is making suits to order at cost prices. They are doing this to reduce stock. Don't miss this opportunity for a good suit.

——Suits made to order at cost prices to reduce stock by S. U. Thompson, Bellefonte.

——Mr. B. W. Thompson, one of Mifflinburg's representative men, died at the advanced age of 72 years, at his home on Friday last.

——Cord wood sells at seventy-five cents per cord at saw mills near town. This makes wood cheaper than coal for fuel.

——On last Monday evening a party of young folks of Milesburg and vicinity, had a hop at Odenkirk's hotel, at Old Fort. The orchestra of this place furnished music for the occasion which was pronounced first class.

——The Bellefonte military company attended the inauguration; they got new arms at the State Arsenal, at Harrisburg.

——Borough elections take place February 15, and quite a number of offices are to be filled. Get your material together and pull big wire.

——The "Red Letter Sale" at S. & A. Loeb's store, Bellefonte, is the place for bargains. Don't wait until it is over.

——Mr. John Kennedy, the jeweler, has secured an assistant, and thinks he can accommodate his trade on short notice hereafter.

——Last Saturday a man named Davis effected his escape from Castle Walker, in Bellefonte. How he effected his escape from the jail is not known. We understand that he was in jail for quite a serious crime and that a reward will be offered for his capture. Davis was quite a rough character.

——Lancaster county's tax rate has been fixed at 2½ mills.

——Suits made to order at cost prices to reduce stock by S. U. Thompson, Bellefonte.

——Messrs. Wm. Runkle and Clemant Deininger, of this place, left on Monday morning for a tour through several southern states.

——A number of young men about Millheim, who have slight inclinations for theatrical life, have organized themselves into a "Thespian Club" and expect to make their *debut* in a variety show at Rebersburg, on Saturday evening. Let her go boys; there's nothing like it.

——During a fit of temporary insanity Miss Bentley, of Lewisburg, arose and walked to Mifflinburg, arriving at her uncle's residence at 4 a. m. The cold was intense, it being six degrees below zero.

AARONSBURG ITEMS.

The Aaronsburgers were treated to a musical sernade on Friday night by a choir of singers from up the road, real nice music too, and that man who said it was a party sawing wood on the hill back of town had no ear for music, either.

Sleighing parties and conventions are quite frequent and popular in our end of the valley, but Aaronsburg promises the best convention of the season. Every lady should come, there is lots to eat and good beds in every family. Wm. Moyer and daughters of Freeburg, Lowell Meyer and Prof. Bierly will conduct it.

Miss Mary Boyer died at her sisters home, Mrs. Guisewite, on Monday morning, of typhoid fever. She was 22 years old. She had been visiting in this county when she took sick. She lived in Union county, where she will be taken for interment.

The Aaronsburg sick—Miss Polly Thomas, Mrs. Weaver, M. Harper, D. R. Foreman and the Burd family. Some of the above had quite a siege of sickness.

Mrs. Moyer, the lady who formerly kept the toll gate at this place, died at her home, about two miles below Aaronsburg, last Tuesday. Also Mr. John Hoy. the oldest man in Miles township, died on Saturday evening, aged 93 years. And the youngest child of Mr. Hostermah, storekeeper at Fiedler, this township, died on Friday morning.

Rev. Deitzler, the Lutheran minister, is having quite a successful revival in this place. There seems to be great interest in the success of salvation manifested by all the people hereabouts.

Henry Fry, formerly of the Old Fort, has rented a stand in this place and will open a tin-shop soon.

Mr. Crouse, our enterprising chicken merchant, will move to Lock Haven ere long and engage in huckstering.

Calvin Weaver, of this place, put away twenty-nine hundred dozen eggs last summer, at a cost of eleven cents per dozen, and has just shipped his last cases of eggs the past week, and on the first lots he shipped, he obtained from 23 to 27 cents per dozen, and on his last shipments he received as high as 39 cents per dozen. Thus persons can see what might be made by properly salting down their surplus summer eggs.

The eight young men building in the southern part of town, are all busliy engaged in digging their cellars and putting the timber on the ground ready for early spring commencement with carpenter work. We understand there are two or three more young men contemplating buying and building on the same row.

MILLHEIM.

A son of landlord Rook, while coasting one evening last week, had his leg broken. He is about 9 years old. This should be a warning for the small boys of our town.

The Millheim Knitting Mills Co., is fitting up a part of Elias Lose & Son's plaining mill for the purpose of setting in operation some machines, to give instructions to those who intend working in the factory.

As it is nearing the time for the borough elections, we would say to all those who contemplate moving to town on the first of April, should make it known, so that we can put them on the ticket and elect them, as we must have competent men to run our borough.

John Klinefelter movedto North st. last Friday.

The town clock is undergoing a general overhauling by our jeweler, P. H. Musser. It was necessary, as it has been very inaccurate ever since the one dial was disconnected.

The effects of Sebastian Musser, dec'd, late of Penn township, were appraised on Tuesday by persons appointed for that purpose.

Rev. Swengle has commenced a protracted meeting in the Evangelical church, up to the time of writing there have been no seekers.

Rumer has it that A. F. Harter and Dr Frank have purchased the skating rink and lots for $800, for the purpose of building dwelling houses. K.

LINDEN HALL ITEMS.

G. L. Baumgardner, our enterprising wagon maker, spent a few days in Morrisdale, Clearfield county, where he has purchased a lot and will erect a dwelling and workshop. He expects to move his family in the spring. Sorry to see you go George. We understand that Henry Meyer has rented his blacksmith shop to Mr. Everts, of Pine Grove. P. H. Meyer has returned from Union co. where he has been conducting a series of musical conventions. J. H. Ross is buying quite a lot of oats at his grain house. J. Simon Ross, of Pine Grove, spent a few days last week with his son, J. H. Ross. Jas. I. Ross takes possession of the Baker farm in the spring. Why is it J. H. Ross has no loafers? T. F. Meyer, one of Coburn's busy merchants, spent Sunday with his father, G. J. Meyer. Tom reports business good at Coburn. LINDEN HALL DUDE.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 year's standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 year's experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electrict Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at all Drug Stores.

RED LETTER SALE.

We have made a great mark down in our prices on our entire stock. This is what we call a "Red Letter Sale," as the price of every article in our store is marked in *red* figures from which there is no deviation. We have reduced the price of every article from 10 to 40 per cent. Call and see for yourself.

S. & A. LOEB.

FARM FOR RENT.

A good tenant is wanted for a farm in Harris township. The farm is a No. 1 and has 126 acres clear. For further information apply at the REPORTER office. 2

—HIDES WANTED by Aaron Harter at Centre Hall station. Highest price paid in cash. tf

——A large number of Bellefonter's attended the inauguration to see their fellow townsman, Gen. Beaver inaugurated.

——For astounding bargains in shoes, read E. L. Powers' announcement in another column. Study it.

——Messrs S. K. Faust and J. H. Reifsnyder represented the Democracy of Miles and Penn townships, at Beaver's inauguration.

——Bro. Schoch of the Mifflinburg Telegraph has been appointed messenger for the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. A deserved appointment.

——Mr. John Minnick, of Spring Mills, gave the REPORTER a call. He is canvassing for an interesting book of which we will give a description next week.

——There was a break in the cold spell and it began to thaw on Saturday, and continued thus until Monday with slight rains, when a cold storm set in and turned back to the old thing again. Sleighing came nigh being spoiled but the blizzard fixed it up again.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY COURT

MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

Samuel Hall's executors vs J W Cook.
F X Lehman vs J P Fagan et al.
Daniel Fleisher vs Centre Hall Water Co.
W L Foster vs A J Grenoble.
Swab Bros. & Co. vs A T Leathers et al.
W F Reynolds et al vs John Leech et al.
F D Gowland vs W R Miller.
Lazarous Moyer vs J S McOmber.
J H Odenkirk vs Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
F Bartley et ux vs T J Dunkle, Sheriff.

SECOND WEEK.

Chas Witmer vs Bellefonte & Buffalo Run Railroad Co.
W H Humes vs Bellefonte & Buffalo Run Railroad Co.
M R Adams vs Valentine & Co.
Tyrone Mining & Manufacturing Co. vs J S Cross.
A Baum, jr. vs Moyer Lyon.
John T Fowler vs H H Kline.
Holt & Parker vs Humes & Crider.
State Bank of Lock Haven vs Jno A Wolf.
H D VanPelt vs R L Pierce.
M Fleck et ux vs H W Hoover.
I Thomas et al vs John Bilger et al.
Geo Boak & Co vs Hoover, Hughes & Co.
Jonathan Tressler vs L & T R R Co.
A Cromlien vs R Mitchell et al.
A E Garman et al vs Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
S Pennock vs Howard township.
F X Lehman vs W G Rook.
S R Pringle vs H Foust.
P S Dale vs Peter Breon.
W C McConnel vs J H Reifsnyder.
I Conrow's administrators vs B Rich.
Gephart & Musser vs S Grenninger.
G R Boak & Co. vs Hoover, Hughes & Co.
Frank Bros. & Co. vs C McCafferty.
Isaac Shaffer vs John Wolf.
Jos Beaty vs W J Jackson.
C A Moyer use of, vs E M Sturdevant.
P H Stover et ux. vs T J Dunkel.
G M Fetzer vs John Fetzer.

OBITUARY.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 9.—Robert Ream, a well known citizen of Indian Territory, died at the Cleveland House in this city, on Friday night of typhoid fever. His remains have been embalmed and will be sent to Washington, D. C. for burial, where his mother resides.

Deceased is a brother of the famous sculptress, Vinnie Ream, formerly of Washington, now Mrs. Hoxie, of Alabama, also of Mrs. Henry Fuller, of Washington, and a full cousin of John Rishel of Centre Hall. Robert Ream's father was born on the farm of John Hoffer, above town, and was brought up on the farm where Andrew Gregg now lives, from there he went to Spring Mills and clerked for David Duncan; from there he went to Bellefonte and clerked for Mr. Humes. From Bellefonte he went to Iowa, and settled down and married. After the election of Pres. Pierce, he was appointed to a position in the cabinet. Afterwards he became a clerk in the Patent Office where he remained for a number of years. Pres. Arthur sent him to the Western States as a land commissioner. October, 1885, his wife and children called him home to their golden wedding, and three weeks after, he died at home, at the age of 75 years.

Robert Ream, Jr, had been a noted character in the Indian Territory for more than twenty years, being an adopted citizen of the Choctaw tribe, for a much longer period. J. R.

EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him, finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at all drug stores.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Chas. T. Steck Mr. Frank C. Webb, of Lock Haven and Miss Ida V. Shafer, of Madisonburg.

DIED.

In Lewistown, Pa., Wednesday, January 5, 1886, Nathaniel Kennedy, aged about 85 years.

In Derry township, January 5, 1887, Robert A. Means, aged 85 years, 4 months and 29 days.

In Armagh township, Tuesday, January 11, 1887, Mrs. Nancy McNitt, mother of R. J and J. C. McNitt, aged about 83 years.

Near Potters Mills, December 21, 1886, Mrs. Rebecca Sankey, aged 84 years, 11 months and 17 days.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile east of Farmers Mills, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887, at 12 o'clock,

4 work horses, Alderney bull, 5 heifers, 4 yearling calves, 3 shoats, 5 milk cows, 2 breeding sows, broad wheeled 4-horse wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 2-horse sled, family sleigh, buggy, harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, self rake reaper, new Osborn mower, grain drill, hay rake, fanning mill, corn scraper, cultivators, plows and harrows, 2 set of yankee gears, a large lot of harness, chains, grain cradle, etc. JOHN H. BARE.

Jas. Leitzell, auct.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

——o——

S. U. THOMPSON,

[Successor to W. I. Fleming & Co.,]

is selling of at cost to reduce stock.

An elegant line of

—GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,—

0-Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Satchels, etc.-0

—O—O—††—O—O—

NECKTIES, SCARFS AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

is the finest and most complete ever brought to Bellefonte, and will be sold at bargains.

Suits made to order at cost prices.

—O—

WE MEAN BUSINESS

and will give you the best bargains of the season.

S. U. THOMPSON,

Next door to Post Office. Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

JAS. H. LOHR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5decly

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

ORGANIZED 1867.

LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Alex. M. Dean, Manger of Eastern Department.

—Cash Assetts Over $1,350,000.00.—

The only Life Insurance Company in the United States whose stockholders are by law liable for the debts of the corporation.

ITS ACCIDENT POLICIES provide for 30 weeks indemnity. One-half principal sum for loss of both eyes or two limbs.

No deduction at death for indemnity previously paid.

LOW CASH RATES, NO ASSESSMENTS,

Cash paid Policyholders over $3,200,000.

For Agencies in Pennsylvania apply t

A. D LUNDY & CO., (State Agents) Williamsport, Pa.

C. DINGES, Special Agent.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters o Administration upon the estate of Will L. Snyder, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SNYDER.

15dec6t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Levi Snyder late of Potter township, dec'd, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will come forward and make settlement and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated according to law. JAS. A. OTT.

JOHN SNYDER.

jan56t Centre Hall.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Zubler, late of Gregg township, dec'd, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will come forward and make settlement and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated according to law.

I. J. ZUBLER, Farmers Mills.

WM. HAZEL, Madisonburg,

23dec6t Executors

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, at CENTRE HALL, on

SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1887,

at 1 o'clock, All that certain tract of land in said township, being his mansion farm, bounded on the north by land of Michael Spyker, on the east by lands of John Stover James Runkle and Wm. Boal's heirs, on the south by lot of Oliver H. Love and lands of Wm. Boal's heirs and on the west by lands of Joseph M'Clellan, Jacob Wagner and Michael Spyker, containing about 160 ACRES, more or less. Thereon erected a large 2-story frame dwelling HOUSE, BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS. The farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of Fruit and Good Water.

Terms:—A sum equal to the costs in the proceedings in partition and expenses of sale, in hand, when the property is knocked down; one-third of the residue cash upon confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of Elizabeth Love, the widow of said decedent, with interest thereon to be paid her annually during the term of her natural life; said last two payments to be secured by Bond and Mortgage upon the premises. JAMES C. BOAL,

Trustee appointed by Court.

MARKETS.

Spring Mills, Dec, 14.—Red wheat 78, mixed 75; rye 50; barley 40; oats 25; potatoes 40; creamery butter 35; roll butter 20; eggs 20; lard 6; tallow 5; hides 5 to 6; Cloverseed 5 to 7c lb. Cream 23. [Grenoble's prices.]

LINDEN HALL MARKETS.

White Wheat	$ 75	Butter	22
Red Wheat	80	Eggs	25
Rye	50	Lard	6
Oats	27	Cloverseed	4.50
Timothy	1.50		

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	20	Eggs	20
Ham	12	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	40
Lard	6		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	40

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	1 35	Bran, retail, cwt,	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

burg, on

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.